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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Before commencing our European Selections, we must direct the attention of our Readers to a Report of what took place in the Supreme Court yesterday, which is at present of far greater moment to the Indian Public than the intrigues of Courtiers, the schemes of Diplomats, the contentions of Party Politicians, and all the noise and bustle of the Western world.

Wanstead House.—Wednesday (Sept. 11) was the last day of sale of the articles which once adorned this splendid mansion. The walls are nearly bare, and stripped of their late costly relics. A melancholy gloom pervaded the mansion, and exhibited a striking example of the mutability of human greatness. The company consisted of about 40 persons, and exhibited very little of the spirit of a public sale. The lots consisted chiefly of china, glass, and painted windows, &c. from the cottage and grotto, with a few vases from the American garden. In a short time the house will be sold and pulled down, and every vestige of its former splendour dispersed, this may be compared to Canons (which rose and vanished in the last century), the seat of the first Duke of Chandos, whose fate Pope foretold in his *Moral Essays*, thus—

"Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrow the slope, and nod on the parterre;
Deep harvest bury all his pride bad plann'd,
And laughing Ceres re-assume the land."

The ancient manor of Wanstead was granted by Edward VI. to Robert Lord Rich. He sold it to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who in 1578 entertained Queen Elizabeth there for five or six days. Reverting to the Crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Mildmay, who having been one of the Judges of Charles I., it was forfeited to Charles II., who gave it to the Duke of York, who sold it to Sir Robert Brooks. Of the Representatives of this Gentleman (who had retired insolvent to France), it was purchased by Sir Josiah Child, Baronet, a great merchant, author of some valuable commercial tracts, and grandfather to the late Earl of Tilney, from whom it descended to his nephew. It is one of the most noble houses, not only in England, but in Europe, and its grand front is supposed to be as fine a piece of architecture as any in Italy. In the neighbourhood are several villas, some distinguished for extensive gardens and pleasure grounds, but all are eclipsed by the magnificence of Wanstead-House. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

Barbarities committed by the Turks at Scio.—Many details of the horrid barbarities committed by the Turks at Scio have already been laid before the public. We learn from a paragraph in the German Papers, that a population of 120,000 souls has been reduced about 900! and of them a considerable portion were dying every day of pestilence, produced by multitudes of unburied corpses. The most beautiful and flourishing island of the Archipelago is a desert. The most civilized, cultivated, and interesting people, the flower of Greece, have been, the greater part, exterminated—the residue expatriated, or sold for slaves, by the unbelieving butchers of their kindred. Yet acts like these were palliated, and by Englishmen: these acts were all but justified in Parliament, as being provoked, or at least irritated by the Greeks. When did the Greeks deliberately and indiscriminately massacre the male inhabitants of a entire province? When did the Greeks carry off tens of thousands of defenceless women

and innocent children, to glut their base avarice, or other execrable passions? Will the destruction of a faithless garrison, after a storm which its treachery had invited, be alleged as an equivalent for laying Scio in ashes, and burying fifty thousand fathers and husbands in the ruins of their own peaceful habitations? The subject will not bear to be softened—nor to be thought of.—*News.*

Proclamation Investing Prince Peter of Portugal.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the promised Proclamation investing Prince Peter of Portugal with the title of constitutional Emperor of Brazil. To those of our readers who read the Letter from the Prince Regent to his father, this event will not have been altogether unforeseen.

In that Letter a pretty clear intimation is given, that is their demand of being allowed to assemble the Cortes at Brazil if not acceded to, they will assemble them of themselves.—The date of this Letter was the 28th of April, and on the 19th of June, the Prince again addressed his father, and tells him that the Brazilians have manifested a desire to proclaim him (the father) Emperor of the United Kingdom, and himself king of Brazil; but that he will not accede to this without his father's consent: at the same time intimating in plain terms the necessity of a separation.—The letter was referred to the Commission on the affairs of Brazil.—To show the feeling which prevailed in Portugal on the subject of the probable separation of the Brazils, we purpose to-morrow to give the above Letter, and an address from the Cortes of Portugal to the people of Brazil.—They do not deny the natural right possessed by the Brazilians to declare themselves independent; but they maintain that the Government of Brazil proclaimed its Union with Portugal in the most solemn and spontaneous manner, and that the Constitution as then established, consisting of one chamber of representatives, one assembly, one king with responsible ministers, the freedom of the press, and the right of petitioning, cannot now be altered. Its tenor we think pretty clearly shews, that the Cortes are well prepared for the separation, and will not oppose it by force; the date of this address, which is extremely moderate and conciliatory, is the 17th August, and could hardly have been received at Rio Janeiro by the 21st of September, the date of the proclaiming the new Emperor; we do not imagine it will occasion any change in the resolution of the Brazilians. The separation of this the finest portion of South America from all political dependence on Europe, if successful, of which we cannot entertain the smallest doubt, cannot fail to be a matter of the deepest interest to the commercial world. The situation of Rio de Janeiro is admirably adapted to render it the depot of European produce for nearly the whole of the continent; as Lima and Valparaiso are for the produce of the East.

We have not time at present to enter further into the advantages which must ultimately accrue to commerce, if a liberal and unrestrained intercourse is allowed.—Of this however, we entertain strong doubts. Many prejudices are to be eradicated before those so long used to bigotted customs can be made sensible of their injurious effects.—Time, and the liberal feelings induced by independence and a more extended connection with the powers of Europe can alone effectually remove them.—When that is effected, and the independence of the republics of Mexico and Peru finally secured and consolidated, a vast excitement cannot but be given to the commerce of the world.—*Bull.*

Proclamation.**ANNOUNCING THE PRINCE DON PETER—CONSTITUTIONAL
EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.***Extraordinary Courier, Rio Janeiro, Saturday, September 21, 1822.*

The veil which has hitherto concealed the Mystery is at last thrown open!

The honour of all Brazilian Portuguese, their liberty, their future greatness, the glory of their first Citizen, of their first Emperor, of the first of Princes, of their immortal Peter demands it!!! But fellow Citizens have patience for a few days, wait for the happy day, the 12th of next month, that day is fixed to celebrate with all solemnity, the much desired coronation of our Hero, of our first Emperor!!! To relieve your hearts overpowered with joy, you may at once tribute to him your sincere applauses of—**LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR** but let this be without tumult, and without any premature illegal Assembly.

Praise-worthy Military! It would be in vain to rob you of the glory you have acquired, in being always the first to maintain the National honour; but in the present case no one is first; attend to reason, to the dignity of the ceremony, and attend to your Military pride, which may be stained, if prematurely, and without the assembly of the Municipal body, you commence what all your fellow citizens wish to see concluded although moments may seem ages, when we wish to realize a benefit for which we are impatient, nevertheless forbearance is necessary, that your Heroism may appear with more brilliancy.—Wait, yes, I entreat you to wait for the great day the 12th, and then united we shall all utter forth with the greatest solemnity the Festival cry of long live the constitutional Emperor of Brazil, **LORD DON PETER THE FIRST.**

PROCLAMATION.

The Senate of this city in compliance with the Orders issued from the Secretary of State's office for the Home Department, under date of the 20th instant, orders that the following decree be proclaimed by the city band.

DECREE.

As it may happen that individuals, at present in the Brazil, do not acquiesce in the great cause of its national independence proclaimed by the people, and which I swear to defend: these, either by their gross ignorance, or by a blind fanaticism for ancient opinions, may attempt to spread reports hurtful to the Union, and tranquillity of all good Brazilians, and may even dare to enlist proselytes to their errors; it is therefore incumbent on me imperiously to put a stop to, and prevent this evil, by separating the perfidians from the Loyal, in order that their actions, and the language of their depraved opinions may not irritate the good, and loyal Brazilians, and thereby avoid the civil War; which is my great aim. It being always my wish to unite mildness with justice, and with public Security, the supreme law of Nations: I therefore with the advice of my council of state order what follows.—A general pardon is granted to all former political opinions to the date of this my royal decree; from this pardon are excluded those at present under arrest, or waiting their trial. Every European Portuguese, or Brazilian who sides with the actual system of the Brazil, and is ready to defend it, will use on the left arm a green flower, aside of a gold angle with the motto of—**independence, or death.**—Every one who may not wish to follow the system, and therefore does not serve to partake in common with the good citizens of the benefits of Society, must quit the place of his abode within four months if he be in any of the central cities of the Brazil; and two months if he resides in any of the maritime cities; this to commence from the day of publishing this my royal decree in the respective provinces of Brazil where he may happen to be, making one application for his passport.—

If in the mean time he attacks the system which has been adopted, and the sacred cause of the Brazil, either by words, or writings, he shall be immediately tried, and punished with the utmost rigour which the law inflicts on all criminals of high treason, and disturbers of public tranquillity.

Those who remain in the Brazil and in fringe the above mentioned law shall be subject to all its rigour.

You Joseph Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva of my council of state and that of his most faithful Majesty Lord Don John the sixth, and my minister, and Secretary of state for foreign affairs, and home department will order this my decree to be executed after its publication, and will furnish official copies to all the provincial Governments of this Kingdom of Brazil.

Palace of Rio Janeiro the 18th of September 1822.

With the seal of his Royal Highness

(Signed) **JOSE BONIFACIO DE ANDRADA E SILVA.**

That all this may come to the knowledge of every one, I have ordered this decree to be posted in all the usual places, Rio Janeiro 21st September 1822.

(Signed) **JOSE CLEMENTE PEREIRA.**

PROCLAMATION.

The Senate make known to the people and Military of this city, that having foreseen it was the wish of all, to proclaim His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, constitutional Emperor of the Brazil, and wishing that an act required by the unanimous wish of the people of Brazil may not be construed as a precipitate measure, and exhibited in colours of faction, and party spirit; for these reasons, and for the importance of its consequences, it ought therefore to appear to the whole world vested with those solemn forms which characterize the will of the People; the necessary arrangements have been commenced in order that the coronation of his Royal Highness be solemnly celebrated on the 12th day of October being His Highness's Birth-day not only in the City, but in all the towns of this Province.

The Senate has just reasons to expect that the Majority of the provinces united, will do as much as this city in that happy day.

It being of great importance to the cause of Brazil, and extremely glorious to the manner which it has adopted of accomplishing the grand work of its independence, as it will excite the admiration of all nations, it becomes necessary that on the said 12th day of October H. R. H. be solemnly proclaimed constitutional Emperor of the Brazil in all, or in almost all his provinces; therefore the Senate requests that the people, and military of this city will not give way to the transports of their feelings previous to the above mentioned day, and hereby invites them to unite themselves and make the act, solemn great and glorious.

Rio Janeiro 21st September 1822.

(Signed) **JOSE CLEMENTE PEREIRA.**

CITIZENS.

The God of Nature made America to be independent and free!

The God of Nature has kept the Prince Regent in the Brazil, that he might establish the independence of this vast continent. What is our delay! This is the time.—Portugal insults us, America insults us.—Europe beholds us.—The Prince defend us.—Citizens! Let issue the Festival cry—**Long live the Constitutional Emperor of Brazil Lord Don Peter the First.**

Steam, and the Strides it is Making.

To the Editor of the Times.

MR. EDITOR,

An ingenious and speculating acquaintance of mine having lately put forth a project for propelling carriages by steam, I would beseech your attention to half a dozen observations upon the consequences likely to result from the success of such an undertaking. My friend, Sir, is a man of limited ambition; one who ne'er tried an air balloon

— "to stray,

"Far in the solar walk or milky way;"

and who would probably be content if he gained twenty or thirty thousand pounds by an invention, to which I look for a change in the very constitution of society. *Ab actu ad posse valet consequentia.* That my hopes for the future, take some confirmation from the past, witness the state of our country at the very moment while I write: from that which has been accomplished since the close of the last century, judge of what may be expected by the beginning of the next. If the hour is not quite come when, according to the prediction of an old writer, men "call for their wings as familiarly as for their boots;" if the wandering Jew is not yet caged at Exeter Change, nor the perpetual motion applied to objects of practical utility: yet, surely, in other points we have been blest with success which may encourage us to hope even for the solution of those mysteries! Think of Logier's new plan for making musicians in batches; and look at the *pompous* in our hair dressers' shop. See the lights (hand in hand) of coke gas and of knowledge at once piercing the heads and the habitations of the poorer classes! Lemuel Gulliver, Mr. Editor, spoke more truth than he had credit for: the songs which charmed our childhood were first spoken in prophecy. "London-bridge," sang my nurse, "is broken down;" and lo! London-bridge is going to be broken down! London-streets, says tradition, were once paved with gold; have we not recently been attempting to pave them with iron? What say our readers to the predicted intimacy (now realized) between the Grasshopper of the Royal Exchange and the Dragon of Bow-steeple? Who shall account the possibility of converting saw-dust into planks, when we are raising marble pillars out of powder, and new blankets from old rags. Why should we not preserve sunbeams from July to December, when we already preserve ice from December to July? But why do I dwell upon projects like these, which a

dash of my pen must reduce to insignificance for ever? What is turtle-soup bottled for the benefit of a fourth generation? What are pigs who talk language? Such inventions as printing, gunpowder, and the compass, are alone, not to be classed with the new application of steam. My friend's project, Mr. Editor, stands at present limited to waggons; but it must eventually, and I think rapidly, supersede every other character of conveyance; and draught horses, except a few kept for the ice-carts in winter—(steam and ice might perhaps not entirely agree)—will be disused, past all question, throughout our dominions. I can imagine the surprise of an Englishman coming to London (from a tour in *Terra incognita*) in the year 1843. By that time the adoption of the new plan will be universal, and every description of wheel carriage will be propelled by the aid of steam. What an interesting change will have taken place in the aspect and arrangements of the metropolis!

Fuel, not horses, being the medium of impulse, the property of all public vehicles will naturally have changed hands; the Golden Cross, the Bull-and-Month, the Bolt-in-Tan and the Cross Keys, will have ceased, and the stage coaches will be found setting off probably from the magazines of our leading coal merchants—from Old Barge House, Broken Wharf, Custom House Quay, and the dark arch under the Adelphi. Then the change in the detail of the road will seem very whimsical at first. Instead of calling (as now) for fresh horses at a post town, we shall have only to call for a fresh scuttle of coals; our coachmen (by the way, they must give up white hats) will flourish huge pokers instead of long whips; a very steep hill which would now require an extra pair of nags will then be met with the assistance of an extra pair of bellows; and as no thief would touch a steam coach for fear of burning his fingers, the guard, to prevent accidents, will carry a wet mop rather than a pistol. There would be some difficulties no doubt in the infancy of these arrangements. The turnpike acts, for instance, would in most cases be eluded; and the post horse duty would be likely to become unproductive. Impositions, however, as well as improvements, would take place as the system got on. Any smoke which proceeded from the furnace of the vehicle would be converted into gas light, and serve in time to direct its progress. The heat of the fire might perhaps be a little inconvenient in summer; but (to outside travellers especially) in winter it would be an advantage. And with respect to the possibility of an occasional blow up, there can be, I think, no doubt that, as soon as the scheme gets into practice, any one of the insurance companies, for a reasonable premium, will guarantee at per mile the lives of steam passengers; and such insurance might either be made matter of separate contract by the individual, or it might be done generally by the coach proprietor, and included in the fare.

And now I come, Mr. Editor, to a little project of my own, in which I venture to assure myself of your approbation and assistance. Why should the application of steam, as an impulse, be confined to wheel carriages? Why should not steam horses—horses on wheels—be constructed? I do most devoutly believe, Mr. Editor, that the thing will happen. I do confidently anticipate that a Sunday will arrive, when the spruce clerk in Rotten-row shall sport a palfrey (I mean literally) of neither bone nor blood; when blacksmiths shall take the air upon "copper fillies" of their own creation, each quadruped, like Don Quixote's Clavellino, carrying flame and brimstone in his belly? Can any obstacle, I ask, be even stated to such a consummation? Would not such horses stand pre-eminent in metal as in fire? Would they not beat, as to bottom, the best hofs of Arabia? They would eat nothing, drink nothing, and want very little grooming; their riders (now too liable to be smoked themselves) would then be in a situation to smoke every body else; their shying, biting, kicking, or taking fright, would be casualties of course no longer to be apprehended; and breaking, instead of being, as at present, a necessary ceremony, would, on the contrary, be a practice as much as possible to be deprecated.

My fancy, Mr. Editor, takes fire. A cloud (of steam) is rising before my eyes, through which groups of strange objects in perspective present themselves. I see these fiery barbs of my imagination—these *Pegasus*! (for there will be pegs in them) petted, patronized, pampered! I hear of matches among the fancy—Steam against Time, and Steam the favourite. I shall read in time to come—and that in your very respectable paper—"Epsom Races.—Second day.—Sweepstakes of 50 guineas. For high pressure horses consuming their own smoke, to burn not more than a bushel of coals within the hour—one heat. Three horses started; Mr. Stokeholm's *Explosion*, Mr. Ash's *Sky rocket*, and Mr. Coke's *Tinderbox*. The race was won with some difficulty by *Explosion*. *Skyrocket* blew up about 100 yards from the winning post: the remains of this rider have not yet been found." Are not these things to be heard to, Mr. Editor?—things catching? And yet what are even these efforts to some which I anticipate? I see this invention (as yet in its childhood) rendering England, in future wars, triumphant above the world. As our frigates, in dead calms, shall run ten knots an hour against the ships of our enemies, so do I see the collected flower of all the cavalry in Europe flying discomfited before steam chargers with British lancers upon their backs. I see more, Mr. Editor, even

more than all this. I see fire horses constructed as we have seen fire ships! I see them freightened more formidably even than the famous horse of Troy!—or, rather, what was the horse of Troy but such a horse as I am talking of?—lined, allegorically, with living warriors; but in reality stuffed with bomb shells, petards, and Congreve rockets? I see a grim squadron of these cattle that I wot of. The firm earth rings beneath their brazen hoofs, and the blue arch of heaven is rent with their snortings! I see them dash forward in the front of our English lines;—I see them thundering amid the hostile ranks;—I see them making their way like mad bulls on a Monday;—I see—what do I see? Or what, rather, do I not see! I must bridle my imagination. I must leave to the slow but certain hand of time the farther development of these great works that shall be: the world is not yet in a condition to comprehend them.

But a few sentences more, Mr. Editor, and I have done. The advantages which I have already opened as arising out of my friend's plan are among the smallest of those which must follow its adoption. Dispensing with the necessity (except at A-stley's) of real horses, what a mine of fresh subsistence do I not open to the human race. Millions of acres now devoted to the growth of oats, will be laid down into wheat land, or employed in the cultivation of barley; until bread shall be sold at three farthings the pound; and the mere cheapness of malt shall tempt brewers to make their beer of it. Then the saving which will accrue at all points in the general cost of locomotion. What a relief will it be to apothecaries, professors of music and of dancing, who now keep a carriage with one horse to be enabled to keep one with no horse at all. Is it nothing to increase velocity and at the same time diminish the expence? Would it be a trifle to invent steam jackasses, and to render the ill treatment of Animals' Bill a dead letter? I have only, Mr. Editor, to add, that should you insert these expositions, I shall look confidently to Parliament for some acknowledgment of my endeavours; and as a plan once suggested is best tried as soon as possible, might not an attempt be made with mine in the next Royal progress?

MEPHITICSU.

Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE TOWN GAZETTE.—NOVEMBER 9, 1822.

Col. Bird, Colonial Sec. &c. &c. Cape Town.

Sir,

"I have the honour to inform you, that Mr. Innes opened his Academy, on Saturday last, the 13th instant, attended by the Parents, with their Children, sixty in number, who were presented for instruction, together with all the most respectable inhabitants of this Village.

"Mr. Innes addressed the Parents; a copy of which I have the honour to enclose; and read over his School Rules, &c. &c.

"I have to regret the indisposition of the Rev. Mr. Mol, (who I had invited,) prevented his being present.

"The difficulty of procuring Board and Lodging seems to keep the Inhabitants in the Country from bringing their Children, especially at the present scarce time, owing to the failure of our Crops.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient humble

Servant,

Uitenhage, 15th October 1822.

"J. G. GUYLER."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

"As a speaker on this very interesting occasion, I appear under considerable embarrassment, I am a stranger in the Colony;—to many present, I am unknown,—with others, I have as yet, a very partial acquaintance;—and, what I regret still more, I am unqualified to speak in the vernacular language of the Country. But, as Director of the Seminary to be opened this day;—as one of those instructors sent out for the express purpose of introducing the English Language among the Colonists, and training up the youth to literary pursuits, I feel it my bounden duty to come forward and address myself to the Parents of those Children now assembled, to be placed under my charge.

"You will readily admit, my friends, that the most fertile soil, when neglected, yields but weeds and noxious herbs;—that the block of marble, untouched by the chissel, no more feasts the eye of taste, than the grey rock on the mountain's brow, or the iron-stone in its hardened bed;—but when this fertile soil, or this marble block, comes under the plodding hand of persevering industry and art,—in the field, vegetation rears her fragrant head, and the now polished marble shines the gay variegated mantle piece, exhibiting all its inherent beauties, which before lay concealed in the quarry. My friends, so it is with youth; before they are inured to the walks of study, before their minds are stored with useful knowledge, and their genius unfettered, they are like the fertile soil given to neglect, or the unpolished marble in the quarry. Where wisdom should be ignorance prevails; for mildness of

disposition, there is vicious propensity; instead of being accomplished, they are awkward and uninformed; reason and judgement have been bestowed on them, but like the pieces of silver, they are wrapt up in the napkin, and hid in the ground.

"My friends, as parents I address you on this occasion;—and of all the duties attached to that venerable station in life, none more important,—none primary,—to that of Education. It is a duty you owe your children, as the basis of future promotion in life, the basis of respectful deportment, of religious principle, and habits of morality. It is a duty you owe mankind at large,—in so far as that your children may become distinguished members of society; that by their assiduity in the different avocations of life, they may be an ornament to the country they live in, and see the grey hairs of their aged parents descend, not in sorrow, but comfort, to the grave:—Yes! in this very death-bed scene, pour forth the warmest feelings of gratitude for the noble patrimony you have bequeathed them,—a liberal Education.

"My friends, before us now stand your offspring,—the warmest wishes of your hearts attend them;—with maternal fondness have they been fostered at the breast of the mother, and at that period full many an anxious prayer hath been offered up for the preservation of their health, and their future prosperity in the world. Through kind Providence, they now stand before us, apparently, after escaping the many diseases and weaknesses incident to childhood.

"But, my friends, has your paternal affection become extinct? Have you ceased to be interested in their future happiness and welfare? Can you now look upon them with any other eye but that of a parent? No! my friends! I hope it not—I believe it not. What then remains to be performed of the duties incumbent on you, as parents. Have all those vows been fulfilled into which you so solemnly entered at the Baptismal rites? Alas! little has been done,—much remains undone. Their youthful minds are yet uncultivated;—their genius clogged, by the ponderous chain of lethargy;—their talents not yet called into action;—and the gloomy veil of illiterature, envelopes the mental domain.

"Reflect, but for a moment, I beseech you, on the vast importance of Education. 'The children of the present age,' says an eminent writer, 'are the hope of the age to come.' We who are now acting our respective parts in the bustling scene of life, are hastening off the stage apace. In a few years, the place that knows us, shall know us no more. Our children shall then become the actors; and, in concurrence with our system of training, will fill the world with blessings, or with mischiefs. When our heads lie low in the dust, and we shall have entered the mansion house of Death. Think, then I beseech you on the blessings, or the miseries, you entail on your posterity. This is the fateful crisis that determines. This is the important season to train the young and pliant twig,—to crop the germ of vicious propensity,—to prune the wild luxuriance that may spring up around,—and ingraft plant on the stock of religion and morality.

"Look at the contrast between an unlettered man and a man of science. The former embarks on the ocean of life, the untutored mariner traversing an unknown course;—unaided by the experience of former navigators;—deprived of the use of a chart;—at the helm stands reason, blindfolded; whilst Judgement, his pilot, lies under the boundless sway of unbridled passion. Beset on all hands, every moment proclaims his perilous situation. To the right, lie the sunken rocks of pride, avarice, and ambition; on his left, runs the impetuous current of dissipation, carrying him headlong into the vortex of destruction.—Soon, soon, he is brought on the awful brink, where he stands:—

'Like the loose crag, whose threatening mass
Lay tottering o'er the hollow pass,—
As if an infant's touch could urge
Its headlong passage down the verge.'

"In the deep abyss he is at last engulfed,—the fated victim of ignorance and inexperience.

"View now, the personage with whom he is contrasted;—before him lie the accumulated volumes of biography,—the records of ancient and modern history,—the risings and fallings of mighty empires and nations—the indefatigable researches of a Newton, a Locke, and a Smoot,—forming, at once, a grand and magnificent chart of the life,—a complete safe haven for all the dangers and difficulties attached to it.

"And who knows, my friends, but in this quarter of the globe, as philosophers, a Newton or a Locke may arise;—or as politicians, Pitt or a Fox;—nay, who can assert but in this very group, such splendor of talent, such brilliancy of intellect, now lies concealed. Had these distinguished individuals laboured under the same disadvantages you have done, their names had not this day held so conspicuous a place in the temple of fame;—they had lived and died hearing the names of Newton and of Pitt; but as Newton the philosopher, or Pitt the statesman, they

had neither lived or died. But we shall now lay aside these conjectures; that to some may no doubt, appear chimerical;—let us grasp at less ambitious prospects, and what moral certainty has placed within our reach, let us lay hold of.

"As ordinary Education, my friends is now offered your children, on the most advantageous terms. What is required?—neither fees, or books, nor slates, or pencils,—but simply the attendance of your children. His Majesty's Government have acted a generous part;—they have given you every facility;—they have attached a salary to my office, and expressly ordered that this Academy shall be free and open to all Burgers' children of the Colony.

"The vast utility of an ordinary Education diffused among the lower classes of society, is incalculable. To this point I will bring forward my native Country as a striking instance of the beneficial effects resulting from general Education among all ranks. How comes it to pass, that Scotland so far excels in morality and habits of industry? How all that acuteness of understanding accounted for;—that circumspection of manner, and respect to the forms of religion, generally ascribed to the natives of that country? It is easily accounted for;—it is wholly owing to the universality of Education,—the abundance of literary establishments.—You will there find the blacksmith at his anvil, the carpenter at his bench, and even the plough boy at his plough, that can satisfactorily explain the motions of the earth, on its axis, and round its orbit;—that can quote passages from Homer and Virgil, with fluency and accuracy. These facts, my friends, are not the offspring of imagination, they deny to be controverted, and have added more than one leaf to the laurels of that country. In every department of science she has acted her part. In military and naval tactics, she hath had Moore and her Duncan; in philosophy, her Stuart; in mathematics, her Napier; in astronomy, her Ferguson; in history, her Home and her Robertson; and in poetry her Scott;—all of whom have chiefly risen from the same rank of life with you, they principally belong to the middle rank of life. Behold Professor Dunbar, of Edinburgh, the most renowned linguist of his day, connected with the first University in Europe;—the same Dunbar was once an apprentice boy to a gardener.

"My friends I have brought forward these remarks, not countingly, but as a stimulus to rouse your minds from that lethargy into which they have sunk, through deficiency in education. And now, I make a most solemn appeal to your consciences as parents of these children: I entreat of you, for the affection you bear your children; for the interest you have in their appearance in life, that ye strain every nerve in furthering their progress, and supporting me, in the execution of my arduous task; and I feel it my duty to apprise you, that no interference, on the part of the parent, between the master and pupil, can be admitted, even in the most qualified way; neither in the management of the school can any authority but mine be recognised; were this the case, instead of the nursery of learning, it would become a hot bed for every unruly passion and insubordination. Be assured, while I stand at this desk, the strictest order, and most implicit obedience will be exacted.

"I now conclude my remarks, and return my most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen that have so obligingly countenanced the opening of the School this day with pleasure. I embrace this opportunity of publicly returning thanks to Colonel Cuyler, for the very lively interest he has taken in the cause, and the handsome accommodation; he has procured for the establishment; and may that God, who delights in the instruction of the young, who hath said, 'Remember thy Creator and Redeemer, in the days of thy youth, may he look with a propitious eye on this, the first effort towards the literary improvement of South Africa, and bless it!'

Matrimonial Auction.—The Babylonians had a law which was also followed by the Hæneti, an Illyrian people, and by Herodotus thought to be one of their best, which ordained, that when girls were of a marriageable age, they were to repair at a certain time to a place where the young men likewise assembled. They were then sold by the public crier, who first disposed of the most beautiful one. When he had sold her, he put up others to sale, according to their degrees of beauty. The rich Babylonians were emulous to carry off the finest women, who were sold to the highest bidders. But as the young men who were poor, could not aspire to have fine women, they were content to take the ugliest, with the money which was given with them; for when the crier had sold the handsomest, he ordered the ugliest of all the women to be brought and inquired if any one was willing to take her with a small sum of money. Thus she became the wife of him who was most easily satisfied and thus the finest women were sold, and from the money which they brought, small fortunes were given to the ugliest, and to those who had any bodily deformity. A father could not marry his daughter as he pleased; nor was he who bought her allowed to take her home without giving security that he would marry her. But after the sale, if the parties were not agreeable to each other, the law enjoined that the purchase money should be restored. The inhabitants of any of the towns were permitted to buy wives at these auctions.

PARLIAMENTARY.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1822.

THE LATE QUEEN.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the third reading of the appropriation bill.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said he was compelled to seize this opportunity, it being unlikely that any other would present itself, of making a few remarks upon the grant of 12,500*l.* which had lately been voted for the benefit of the estate of her late Majesty. He was induced to trouble the house upon this subject for many reasons, the most important of which was, however, that the grant had been passed in such a form as would probably expose the creditors of her Majesty to inconvenience and loss. The vote expressed that the money was granted for the payment of debts due for work, or services performed for, or goods supplied to, her Majesty in England. He regretted that these words had been introduced, though he was aware that it had not been done with any sinister intention, because they would be productive of great injustice, inasmuch as among her late Majesty's British creditors, there were many individuals who had *bona fide* advanced money to her out of their own pockets. When he said, that there were many individuals in this situation, he might perhaps be wrong, but he knew there were at least two firms, who, during her Majesty's life-time, had advanced money for the discharge of debts incurred in this country. These creditors, as well as many of the individuals constituting her Majesty's household, and who had arrears due to them, would, by the terms of the grant, be prevented from receiving payment of their debts. He might be permitted to enter upon a statement of the affairs of her late Majesty, both before and after her death. The house had now agreed to a grant of 12,500*l.* for the benefit of the estate of her Majesty. A proportion of the allowance of the quarter in which her Majesty died ought, in equity, though not according to the terms of the act, to have been paid to her Majesty's executors. Deducting this proportion of the quarterly allowance from the present grant, the latter would amount to only 8,247*l.* He was of opinion that the executors of her Majesty were fairly entitled to expect a larger supply than this. It would be in the recollection of the house, that on the arrival of the Queen in this country, it was suggested in that house, that her Majesty should receive pecuniary aid from Government. The house came to no resolution on the subject; but ministers declared that her Majesty should be furnished with every thing proper for her use. During the course of the summer of 1820, and before the unfortunate proceedings were instituted against the Queen, her Majesty was exceedingly pressed for money, and it in consequence devolved upon him to make an application for pecuniary assistance to Lord Liverpool. He addressed his lordship on the subject in a letter dated the 23d of July. On the following day, Lord Liverpool returned an answer, in which he stated that Government was willing to accede to any reasonable demands of her Majesty on account of a palace, the loan of a service of plate, the purchase of carriages, and other necessities; but his lordship added, that if her Majesty enjoyed all these advantages, ministers were of opinion that an allowance of 35,000*l.* would be fully adequate to meet all her expenses. After the receipt of this communication, several houses were pointed out to ministers as being agreeable to the Queen; but from particular circumstances, which it was unnecessary at the present time to mention, none of them were taken, and her Majesty finally purchased Cambridge house at the price of 16,000*l.* In a subsequent communication which Lord Liverpool made to her Majesty's legal advisers, his lordship stated, that all the sums which had been advanced to her Majesty, on account of any thing whatever, would be deducted from her allowances of 35,000*l.*, allowed by parliament. Thus was her Majesty left, at the commencement of her career, in the most unfortunate circumstances, without a single shilling being advanced to enable her to provide herself with those articles which were indispensably necessary to the maintenance of even a decent splendour. As these deductions were made according to the provisions of the act, he was compelled to admit that they were made under the sanction of the legislature; but he could not help thinking that a measure of great severity had been dealt out to her Majesty, who was entitled to particular consideration in the painful circumstances in which he was placed. In ordinary cases a Queen of England was furnished with a palace, with plate, carriages, and all things necessary to support the dignity of her station; but her late Majesty was left to provide herself with all these, without receiving the grant of a shilling for the purpose. He felt convinced that the house and the country would not be surprised to find that under these circumstances the assets of her late Majesty were not sufficient to meet all her debts. It never could be supposed, in fact it was utterly impossible, that her Majesty could purchase a palace in town, and pay the rent of another in the country, as well as provide for her other expenses, out of her first year's income. The debt which her Majesty had incurred, resulted he could assure the house, from no extravagance on her part. After the death of her Majesty, her executors had entered upon a complete investigation of her affairs, the result of which they had felt it their duty

to lay before his Majesty's Ministers. It appeared from this inquiry, that, at the period of her death, her Majesty's debt (or, he should rather say, claims, for some of them could not be proved, and from others deductions would be made) amounted to 34,000*l.*: these were British debts. The foreign claims amounted to nine or ten thousand more, principally consisting of a debt due to a banker at Rome. The assets amounted to about 16,500*l.*, which, added to the present grant, would make about 29,000*l.*; and this was to meet British claims to the extent of 34,000*l.* If no other advances were made, it was evident that a considerable portion of her Majesty's debts must remain wholly unpaid. The foreign property of her Majesty was once very considerable, amounting to about 35,000*l.*; but it had come to his knowledge, that since her Majesty's departure from Italy the greater part of this property that was capable of being moved had been taken away. On the night of the day on which the Queen died, orders were sent to Italy to protect the property of her Majesty from the rapacity of persons there. He stated this to show that the executors here were not to blame for what had taken place. The Marquis of Antaldi, however, who, by the will of her Majesty, had been appointed to protect her Italian property, had abandoned his duty. He (Dr. Lushington) could not interfere with the Italian property; but the unfortunate state of the case was this—that he was liable to pay the foreign as well as the British debts. He had reason to believe that part of the Italian property might be recovered, though with much difficulty. He would be responsible for taking such steps as the laws of Italy would authorize for releasing as much as possible of the property which had been seized. This was the present situation of the affairs of the late Queen, and he was anxious that the house should be satisfied that no blame could attach to her Majesty on account of extravagance. All who had possessed an opportunity of witnessing the manner in which her Majesty's establishment was conducted, must be sensible that every attempt was made to preserve order, regularity, and economy. The country would remember that her Majesty, in 1814, voluntarily relinquished 15,000*l.* of a grant of 50,000*l.* which ministers then thought fit to propose for her. But this generous act of the Queen, 15,000*l.* annually had been saved to the country for six years. Surely, then, it could scarcely be consistent with the honour of the country, or with justice, to refuse a sum not amounting to one year's saving, which would pay all the creditors of her Majesty, and relieve the country from the disgrace of having it said that its Queen died in debt. It would be a disgrace to the country if a sum were not granted sufficient to cover all her Majesty's debts. If, indeed, the debts had been incurred in a long course of extravagant expenditure, continued after repeated warnings, it might have been said that those creditors who trusted her did so at their own risk, and ought to suffer for their carelessness; but the case was quite different. The claims which he desired to have settled were honest *bona fide* debts, which the Queen had not the means of discharging. He trusted that the right hon. gent. opposite would remember the former generosity of her Majesty, and now, when she was gone and no more—when all hostility must have ceased—when it was the desire of all good men to bury the past in oblivion, would in justice and in consonance with the best feelings of the nation, enable the executors fully to settle all claims against her Majesty. (hear, hear.)

Mr. LUSHINGTON regretted that his hon. and learned relative had not been present at the discussion on the committee, because he would then have known, that it was in conformity with the wishes of her Majesty's friends in the house that the grant had been limited to the payment of British creditors. A petition had even been presented to the house, stating that if the grant were not so limited, the claims of foreign creditors would absorb all the money. His learned relative seemed to think that ministers had not treated the Queen with sufficient liberality. He could assure him that he had read over all the correspondence which had passed between her Majesty's legal advisers and the noble lord who had been alluded to, and he had come to the conclusion that the noble lord had done not all that her Majesty's friends could have expected, but much more. He found from the correspondence to which he had just alluded, that it was always understood that the allowances which were made to the Queen, on account of a house, plate, and carriages, were to be deducted from an income of 35,000*l.*; instead of which, ministers had subtracted them from one of 50,000*l.* The statement which his learned relative had given with respect to her Majesty's foreign property convinced him of the propriety of limiting the grant to the payment of the British creditors, many of whom he knew to be in distressed circumstances. He considered it as a matter of feeling to give the money to the most necessitous class of creditors.

Dr. LUSHINGTON explained. The 35,000*l.* per annum which had been granted to her Majesty was merely intended as a provision while the proceedings were pending in parliament. This was manifest from the letter written by the Earl of Liverpool on the 24th of July, 1820. All her Majesty's servants conceived that parliament would make a new and a more liberal provision for her Majesty, when she became Queen of England.

Mr. HUME said, the hon. gentleman opposite and his learned friend below him, appeared to be at issue on a point of considerable im-

portance. The fact, however, was, that her Majesty was to be provided with a house, furniture, and carriages, over and above the salary granted by parliament. It was said, that great liberality had been shown by government in allowing the remainder of the quarter in which her Majesty's demise occurred. He, however, denied that there was any liberality. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that there were two precedents for the proceeding, which admission destroyed all claim on the score of liberality. It was also asserted, that more had been done than was contemplated by the Earl of Liverpool. Now, he had heard that noble earl declare, that in case proceedings were stopped or terminated favourably, and that her Majesty was recognized as Queen, she should be treated precisely as if nothing of the kind had ever taken place. He also heard the noble Marquis (Londonderry) state, that whatever was done when the question of a provision for her Majesty was brought before Parliament in 1820, should be considered merely as an arrangement pending the trial. Neither of these noble persons had ventured to assert, that if the parliamentary proceedings were dropped her Majesty's provision should not be revised. Lord Liverpool, in his letter of the 7th of June, 1820, stated that the grant of 35,000*l.* a-year was only made with reference to the proceedings then about to be instituted. In that letter he said, "that under present circumstances, and until parliament should come to some decision on the proceedings then pending, an allowance should be made conformably with the vote of 1814." Now, in 1814, the house voted her Majesty 50,000*l.* a-year. He knew her Majesty gave up 15,000*l.*, and expressed herself satisfied with 35,000*l.* a-year; which grant was continued to her in 1820. But the letter of the Earl of Liverpool showed, that the sum granted at that time was to be continued only pending the parliamentary proceedings; and that if they terminated favourably, her Majesty was to be put on the same footing as any other Queen of England. This position was strengthened by a letter of the Earl of Liverpool, of the 24th of July, 1821. The letter addressed by Mr. Harrison, on the 18th of January, 1821, to the hon. Keppel Craven, must convince any person that it was the intention of his Majesty's ministers, at that period, to make an allowance for rent and carriages, over and above a parliamentary settlement. Mr. Harrison, in that letter, stated that he had laid before the Lords of the Treasury Mr. Keppel Craven's application relative to the rent of her Majesty's residence and of Lady Ann Hamilton's house; and he was directed to inform Mr. Craven, that warrants were prepared for the issue of 1,035*l.* to pay the sums mentioned. Besides this, it was proper to observe, that Government intending to pay for house-rent and carriages, sent a person to examine the houses that had been pointed out, and the carriages and harnesses that had been chosen. He would ask, if this money were to be deducted from her allowance, what right had ministers to send any person to examine either the houses or carriages? The letters to which he had referred, and the fact that a person was employed to examine the houses and carriages, led infallibly to the conclusion, that it was the intention of Government to defray the expense of rent and carriages. If her Majesty had survived one year longer, it was quite clear that every shilling would have been paid. Her untimely death and the expenses to which she had been subjected on account of her trial, prevented her from paying off all her debts. In his opinion, it was not acting with justice, to select one class of creditors for payment, because they were natives of England, and to exclude another, because they were foreigners. The only question was, "Are the debts just?" If they were, then he must contend that foreign creditors had as much right to be paid as any others. He at the same time admitted that, until her Majesty's foreign property was settled, it would be improper for ministers to make any advances. He did not mean to draw any comparison between what had been done for other branches of the Royal family, with respect to the payment of their debts, and what was asked on this occasion—that would be an extremely delicate task; but he would appeal to the liberality of his Majesty's ministers, and call upon them to give some assurance, if not an absolute pledge, that they would afford the means of discharging the whole of those debts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER complimented the learned gent. (Dr. Lushington) on the candour and fairness with which he had applied himself to the whole of this case, and which appeared in all the communications he had had with his Majesty's ministers on the subject. He admitted that the advances to which the learned gentleman had alluded were exclusive of the grant of 35,000*l.* a-year; and, when that grant was made, the whole question as to the making similar allowance in future was completely opened for consideration. He wished to know, as allowances had been made for rent carriages, how it came to pass, that some of the demands which those allowances were intended to meet had not been answered? There was, for instance, a coachmaker's bill, which government was now called on to pay; and the learned gentleman must be aware that one of the advances was for carriages. It was extraordinary that a claim of this kind should be outstanding.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, the money advanced on account of carriages, in the first instance, had been applied to that object. The account referred to was of a subsequent date.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was extremely glad to hear the explanation, because some feelings of rather an unpleasant

nature had prevailed on this subject. The advance of about 7,000*l.* on the general expenditure of her Majesty, which was made previously to the parliamentary allowance, was not deducted from the 35,000*l.*; but surely the learned gentleman could not have forgotten what passed when the settlement of 35,000*l.* a year was made. The learned gentleman and his friends were present when that discussion took place, and that was the time, if there were any thing that required explanation, for them to have brought it forward. It was then agreed that certain debts should be deducted from the amount, and those gentlemen did not oppose the proposition. A retrospective arrear of allowance, from the 1st of January 1820, was granted to her Majesty; so that on the 6th of April, 1821, after making certain deductions, she had a sum of not less than 30,000*l.* An allowance of 7,500*l.* had been previously made, which, together with the deductions he had alluded to, were applied to particular expenses incurred in the course of fourteen or fifteen months. So that there could be no charge of want of liberality. The honourable gent. (Mr. Hume) had spoken of the law charges to which her Majesty had been subjected; but surely the honourable member must know that those expenses were defrayed by the Government. In correspondence on the subject, Ministers, alluding to that class of expenses, did not restrict her Majesty's advisers to any particular sum, but allowed them to draw on the Treasury to an "unlimited" extent, for such was the word used. In the present stage of the proceedings no increase of advance could be granted; and he hoped the gentleman would not retard the progress of the bill by moving an amendment. If gentlemen considered the question for the moment, they would see how very dangerous a precedent it would be, if the House of Commons, from time to time, took upon itself, without any message from the Crown, to pay the debts of any portion of the Royal Family. With all the liberality which characterized the House of Commons, such a proceeding was never thought of until the present occasion, and he hoped it never would be heard of again.

Alderman C. SMITH was of opinion, that the just debts of her Majesty ought to be paid. At the same time he could not conceive how it was possible that there could be any outstanding debts.

Mr. W. SMITH took this opportunity to make a few observations, on certain papers which had recently been presented to the house. One of those related to the Alien-office, which he considered wholly unnecessary. The alien act, to which he felt the most insuperable objection, had passed. That act appeared to him to be framed for the purpose of preventing the diffusion of political instruction and knowledge. The expenses of the Alien-office were enormous when compared either with its utility or the duties attached to it, and ought to be much decreased. By an other return he found the expense of the Navy department was 15,000*l.* Secretary of War's department, 17,000*l.*; Paymaster's department, 24,000*l.*; Comptrollers of the Lottery, 18,668*l.*; and Comptroller of the Stationary office, 17,140*l.* Those individuals, when they made the return of the expenses of their several offices, declared it did not appear to them that any reduction was practicable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had, however, since found out, that those extravagant and absurd expenses could be reduced; but the country had endured those heavy charges for a long period, when they ought, in justice, to have been diminished. Far be it from him to say, when individuals in that house received pensions out of the public money for performing public duties, that those pensions influenced their votes. But, when he found by a late report, that of the constant attendants of ministers in the House of Commons there were no less than 89 members who received considerable sums of the public money, he could not help thinking that the influence of the Crown was too great. It was a very remarkable circumstance, that though the committee from which that report emanated was appointed on the 8th day of June, 1821, yet the report was not ordered to be printed until the 9th day of July, 1822. The country must feel somewhat surprised at the tardiness of this proceeding. It appeared from that report, that there were 89 members of the House of Commons who annually received public money to the amount of 178,000*l.* He did not mean to insinuate that the distribution of this sum completely influenced those who received it; but he thought it impossible that 178,000*l.* could be divided amongst a portion of the members of that house, without producing any influence at all. He wished now to say a word or two on the Irish tithe leasing bill. That it would not produce great good or great harm between this and the next session of parliament was very probable; but if it continued to be acted on, he felt assured that the measure would be a source of public expenditure. By and by, great claims would be made on parliament, under the provision of that bill, on account of the agreements to which it would give rise, and therefore he was sorry that it had passed at all.

Mr. H. G. BENNET said, with reference to what had fallen from the preceding speaker, as to the delay that had occurred in preparing the report of the committee on placemen and pensioners, members of the House of Commons, that it was occasioned by the dilatoriness of gentlemen in sending in their returns. They were so tardy in affording the necessary information, that he was almost obliged to make it a matter of personal request. He, as chairman of the committee, had addressed a circular, signed with his name, to the gentlemen, calling on them to comply with the orders of the house.

Tuesday, March 18, 1823.

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Mr. W. SMITH had no intension whatsoever of imputing blame to his hon. friend. The blame evidently rested with those persons who had neglected to send in their returns.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, "That the house, on its rising do adjourn to Monday next."

Mr. H. G. BENNET wished, before the motion was disposed of, to make a few observations on the proceedings that had taken place in the course of the session. He had for 10 or 12 years occupied a seat in that house; but never before did he recollect so much cause for congratulation as the present session afforded. The house had, at length, in some respects, listened to the petitions of the people, and complied with their demands. They had reduced the establishments, lessened the expenses, and lowered the taxes of the country. The taxes were reduced, he believed, to the extent of about 3,000,000*l.* but he, for one, did not think that amount of reduction was near sufficient. He was of opinion that in the next year, no inconsiderable lowering of taxes must take place, because, if it were true, as every one asserted, that the distress had increased throughout the country, and that it would be aggravated still more by the calamity of plenty with which they were threatened, unless they were favoured by Providence with the blessing of scarcity, with the diminution of that superfluity of food, the production of nature and art, over which they had heard so much lamentation, he really could not tell what would be the situation of the nobility and gentry, and of their tenants the farmers and yeomen of England, who had gone on year after year, paying the rents of their lands, not out of their profits, but out of their capital, except a very great reduction of taxes was effected. The consequence of the system pursued by Government had been, that this class of individuals was almost beggared; they had clung to their farms as long as they could, and now they were obliged to relinquish them in despair. Out of what funds the gentry of England were to receive their rents this year and next, he was totally at a loss to conceive, unless that blessing which they were taught to look for—the diminution of the produce of the earth—chanced to occasion a rise in prices. The House of Commons had taken a still greater stride than the lowering of taxes towards conciliating the popular feeling. They had come to two votes for reducing the influence of the Crown in Parliament. The House of Commons, in defiance of his Majesty's ministers, in defiance of their entreaties, not to say their threats, had reduced one of the postmasters-general and one of the lords of the Admiralty, and lessened, thereby, the influence of the Crown in Parliament. He hoped, when the list to which his hon. friend (Mr. W. Smith) had referred, made its way through the country, that the scandalous system (for such he held it to be) of having in that house members who received large sums of the public money would be effectually shaken. From that list it appeared that there were not less than 70 chosen men, and true to his Majesty's Government, who were ready, on all occasions, to give their support to any measures which Ministers thought fit to propose. To use the words of the poet, they were—

"True to their vocation,

For the Court, against the nation."

They were true to the commands of the Court, although such commands might be opposed to the best interests of the people at large. It would be found on every division, that those retainers of the crown made the important difference, whether a proposition for the benefit of the country were defeated, or a measure hostile to its interests were carried. He mentioned this the more particularly, because it was his intention, in a future session of parliament, to bring the question distinctly under the consideration of the house. He was quite sure that this grievance would be ultimately put down; for it was against the common sense of the country, and the decency of parliament itself, to allow seventy placemen to sit within its bosom, to remain there at the sole will and pleasure of the Crown, and to receive from the pockets of the people salaries to the amount of 130,000*l.* a year. He had included in that list, those who held places at the pleasure of the Crown, or at the will of great public officers. He had not brought forward those who held sinecure offices, which were rewards for favours past, and not for favours to be done hereafter, as was the case with those who held offices under the uncertain tenure of the Crown. There was one other transaction for which the people of England had to thank the present session of Parliament. He felt, in the strongest degree, the necessity of parliamentary reform; but still he wished that the gentlemen of England should stand well with the people, and that the latter should be taught to look on that house as representing the Commons of England. Deeply impressed with this feeling, he viewed with unmixed satisfaction, with gratitude and respect, one large minority that had occurred in the course of the session—he meant the minority composed of gentlemen of the independent interest, many of them representing great towns and counties, who voted in favour of Parliamentary reform. It was the greatest minority that had appeared in favour of the question since the union of the English and Irish Parliaments, if not the largest that had every divided on the subject. This proved what a stride the principle of reform had made. It

showed that the opinion that a Parliamentary reform was necessary slowly and silently gained ground even in that house. He congratulated the country on that minority; because he considered those gentlemen who composed it, as having pledged themselves to support no government that would not support Parliamentary reform. They had, he conceived pledged themselves to assist in purging the house of that which he viewed as the great bane and nuisance of the country—the corrupt influence practised in Parliament and practised also on the people at large, by those corrupt members who procured their seats for selfish and interested purposes. The people would, he hoped, rally round those who were thus anxious for their interests, and would afford to them that fair, sound, and effectual popular support, without which it was impossible for any set of men to withstand the power of the Government. He disliked the name of Whig, and he held in just abhorrence the name of Tory, because he considered those parties as having inflicted great mischief on the country. He would discard those terms, and class the parties of the present days, under the names of *reformers* and *anti-reformers*. He and his friends would call on the people to rally round them, and to give them that support which they deserved as reformers. His Majesty's Government would of course solicit the assistance of that body of persons (unfortunately a very numerous class) who were eager for office and emolument, and who were denominated anti-reformers. The country would judge between them. They, on that (the opposition) side of the house, would continue parliamentary reformers; while the gentlemen opposite would, no doubt, continue to prove themselves the enemies of all reform. The minority to which he alluded was great in numbers, great in station, great in name, and great in property. He felt the utmost gratitude to them; and he was sure that their conduct would have a very powerful effect on doors. In one point of view, the vote of that minority was an event of no small importance; because it would, he thought, induce the people of England to look with a greater degree of complacency towards that house than they had been in the habit of doing. The session had been long this year, and it was likely to be longer rather than shorter next. The length of the present session was owing to the number of petitions which had been presented; and if the state of the country became such as he (Mr. Bennet) expected it to become, for one petition which had been presented in this session, we should have ten presented in the next. In fact, the nation, if it continued in its present course, bad fair to become a nation of petitioners. Under such circumstances, it would certainly be more than advisable, that the house should meet in January at latest, to prevent the necessity of its sitting in August. He (Mr. Bennet) trusted that ministers would take that hint, which was thrown out purely in a feeling of amity; to him it made little difference whether he kept his place in June or in January, but he thought that an early meeting was likely to be most convenient to member generally, and to the public.

MARRIAGE ACT.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH wished to call the attention of an hon. and learned member (Dr. Phillimore) to a clause in the new marriage act, which seemed to him to involve considerable difficulty. There were sects of dissenters who did not baptize their children until they became adult, and in fact there were probably a great many persons in the country who, acting under their peculiar principles, were never baptized at all. Now such individuals would be placed in a situation of great inconvenience by that part of the new marriage act which went to provide that no person should be married without producing a register of his baptism.

Dr. PHILLIMORE begged to be distinctly understood as having had nothing to do with the clause to which the honourable member adverted. The clause had been inserted in the upper house: if he (Dr. Phillimore) had framed it, it certainly would not have stood in its present shape. For the benefit of such persons as were unable to produce registers, there was, however, a saving provision in the act: where it appeared that the register of baptism could not be obtained, the Surrogate might be satisfied by an affidavit from any sufficient person, that the party unregistered was really twenty-one years of age. That provision he (Dr. Phillimore) apprehended was enough to remove the difficulty which the hon. member (Mr. Butterworth) complained of; but he personally knew nothing of the clause in question, and could only refer the hon. member for farther information to the noble lord above, who had taken part in framing it.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH was obliged by the answer of the hon. and learned gentleman (Dr. Phillimore): he had merely asked the question in order to set the public mind at rest upon the point. Many persons had been seriously uneasy as to the effect of the clause.

The question being put for the adjournment of the house.

Mr. HUME rose. The appropriation act having passed, he would add a few words to the observations which had fallen from the hon. member for Shrewsbury. He participated in all the feelings which that honourable member had expressed; but he differed from him in one point—he was inclined to go farther than he had gone. With regard to any thing in the way of reduction which had taken place, he accepted it

with all gratitude, as a boon from the minister; for there was little chance, in the present constitution of the house, of obtaining any thing in that house against which ministers set their faces; but if he was grateful for the reduction which had taken place in our taxation, he should have been still more grateful if a reduction had taken place in our expenditure. For himself, he had no confidence in mere reduction of taxation; he did not wish to see another tax taken off, until, by a diminution of expenditure, government was prepared to dispense with the proceeds of it. He trusted, next session, to see the agriculturists come forward boldly; to see the country gentlemen withdraw their confidences from ministers, and dare to think for themselves. The honorable member, after complaining of excessive expense in various branches of the public service, sat down by expressing his conviction that before the end of next session he should see a diminution of our expenditure to the amount of 7,000,000*l*.

Mr. R. MARTIN defended the conduct of ministers, and the principles upon which he afforded them his support. He had never received favours from Government, nor ever should. To him place would never be offered. (*hear, and laughter from the opposition.*) Not but what he believed he should conduct himself as creditably in place as the hon. members who were so good as to cheer him. (*hear, hear.*) The hon. members sat down by deprecating the uniform spirit of opposition displayed by the hon. gentlemen on the benches opposite.

Mr. BABERLY said, that the only real mode of benefiting the public was by a reduction of expenditure, a point to which ministers in the present session had not attended. If they had reduced a certain quantity of taxation, they had done it by throwing additional burdens upon posterity. It was the annual 30,000,000*l*. of interest upon the public debt which the country grudged; it was the 25,000,000*l*. over and above that sum exclusive of 5,000,000*l*. sinking fund, demanded for the expenses of Government.

Mr. H. G. BENNET explained.

The question for the adjournment of the house to Monday, the 5th of August, was then put and carried.

Young Watson.

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

In last April we inserted in this paper a letter from Baltimore, stating that this young man had been found guilty of burglary, and sentenced to death. This account produced a very affecting remonstrance from the elder Mr. Watson, and we were certainly distressed at having been the means of giving circulation to the statement. As the truth of it, however, was questioned, we thought it necessary to call upon the gentleman in Baltimore to send us some authenticated document which we might publish, in justice both to himself and us. These documents we have accordingly received, and have again, most reluctantly, to revert to the subject.

It appears that Watson had obtained a second trial at the Circuit Court in Davidson's county, at which he was acquitted of the capital offence, but found guilty of the lesser charge, and sentenced accordingly.

Against this last finding and sentence Watson appealed to the Court of Review at Nashville, and the papers now laying before us, are the certified extracts from the records of that Court.

As it was from the result of the second trial that the appeal was made, the proceedings at the first trial, in which Watson was capitally convicted, did not come before the Court, and consequently are not noticed in the extracts received; but it will not escape the reader that one of the reasons of appeal from the second trial is, that Watson, at the time when the sentence was pronounced, "was under the judgment of death for a capital felony."

In the authenticated report of the second trial it was stated, that when Watson was asked if he had any thing to say why judgment should not proceed against him, he replied, that he had nothing but what he had before said. This must refer to the powerful speech which he made upon the first trial.

We shall first insert the letter of the gentleman at Baltimore whose respectability we formerly vouched for, and then some of the extracts, for they are too bulky to be given in whole.

Baltimore, August 3, 1822.—"Annexed you have a copy of the last trial granted to young Watson.

"It appears Watson was first convicted of burglary, and sentenced to be hung; but a new trial being granted him (in which the jury not agreeing), he was discharged. He was, however, found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to receive 20 lashes, as the copy of trial will testify.

"My motives being so grossly misrepresented by the father of Watson, is the only thing that induces me to subject you to this expense and trouble. I hope it will be entirely satisfactory. Watson has never

been able to make himself of any general notoriety in this country; in fact, he is too contemptible to be noticed in any way."

DOCUMENTS.

Pleas at the Court-house in Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, before the Honorable Robert Whyte, John Haywood, and Thomas Emmer-son, Esqrs., Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals for the state aforesaid, on the 3d Monday in January, in the year of our Lord 1822, and of the independence of the United States the 46th.

JAMES WATSON, PLAINTIFF, v. THE STATE, DEFENDANT, IN ERROR.

Be it remembered that heretofore, to wit on the 31st day of December, 1821, the transcript of a record, being an appeal in the nature of a writ of error, from the Circuit Court of Davidson county, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals for the fourth judicial circuit, in the words following, to wit:—

Here follow some papers of form, not material to the case.

Next comes a long paper giving a list of the grand jury and their proceedings, presenting that James Watson, physician, about twelve o'clock at night of the 24th day of September, forcibly broke into the house of Wm. Hume, and feloniously and burglariously took therefrom one blue coat, value 40 dollars, one thermometer of the value of 5 dollars, and one eye-glass of the value of 1 dollar.

The next document is the report of the trial. Watson having pleaded his inability to employ counsel, the Court appointed Thomas Washington and Alfred Balch, Esq's., to aid him in his defence, and the trial was deferred for eight days. On Monday the 19th of November the trial was proceeded in, when the jury found Watson not guilty of the larceny: upon which the judge sentenced that he should be imprisoned two months and receive publicly 20 lashes, allowing him however, to appeal to the Supreme Court at Nashville, which he accordingly did: and we now proceed with the documents.

And now, to wit at the term first abovementioned, the plaintiff, in error, comes and says, that in the record and proceedings aforesaid there is manifest error in this—1st. The description given in the indictment of the articles alleged to have been stolen, is not sufficient; 2d. At the time of judgment in this case, plaintiff was under the judgement of death for a capital felony; 3d. In not arresting judgement on motion of the defendant. For these and other errors to be assigned on argument, plaintiff prays said judgment to be reversed, annulled, and held for naught.

BALCH and WASHINGTON, Attornies.

And at the same term, to wit the term first above mentioned, came, as well the said James Watson, in custody, &c. as the Solicitor General for the seventh Solicitorial district, whereupon, as well the record and proceedings aforesaid, as the matters by the said James Watson, for error assigned, being seen and by the Court there fully understood, and mature deliberation being there-upon had; for that it seems to the Court here, that neither in the record and proceedings aforesaid, nor in the judgment aforesaid, in any thing is there error; it is therefore considered by the Court here, that the judgment aforesaid be in all things affirmed, the matters and things by the same James Watson assigned and alleged for error in any wise notwithstanding. Therefore, on the motion of the said Solicitor General, it is considered by the Court here that the said James Watson be remanded to jail, there to remain until Wednesday, 20th day of March next, and that on the said 20th day of March he receive on his bare back, at the public whipping-post, in Davidson county, twenty lashes, and that he pay the costs of prosecution. And it is ordered that execution of this judgment be made and done upon him the said James Watson, by the Sheriff of Davidson county, on the said 20th day of March next, between the house of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

I, Randal M'Gavock, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, for the fourth Judicial circuit in said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true transcript of the record of the said James Watson, plaintiff in error, v. the State, defendant in error.

In testimony whereof, I have herewith set my hand and affixed my private seal, (there being no seal of office), at office in Nashville, this 22d day of June. 1822. R. M'GAVOCK.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

I, John Haywood, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, for the State aforesaid, (there being no presiding Judge), do hereby certify, that Randal M'Gavock, whose name appears above, is now and was at the time of subscribing his name thereto, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals for the fourth Judicial circuit, in said State, and that his attestation is in due form. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1822.

Witness S. E. Snowden.

J. HAYWOOD.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Freedom of the Indian Press.

SUPREME COURT, CALCUTTA, MARCH 17, 1823.

The Honourable Sir FRANCIS MACNAUGHTEN having taken his seat on the Bench—

Mr. FERGUSON rose to address the Court respecting a proposed Regulation which had been read in Court on Saturday last, as his Lordship knew, regarding the Calcutta Press. Certain parties, he stated, who considered themselves aggrieved by the proposed Bye Law, were desirous the Court would be pleased to hear Counsel on their behalf, before giving its sanction to the Regulation. As there were two parties to such a Regulation—those who, had as far as depended on them, passed it into a Law; and this Court, in which it must be registered, and in which it must remain twenty days before it becomes Law, (which must have been intended to allow time for deliberation and that parties whose interests were affected might have an opportunity of making a representation to the Court,) he would move that his Lordship hear the principal Proprietors of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL by their Counsel. Mr. Fergusson further observed, that he was not sure of the proper mode of procedure; as he believed there was no precedent to guide them in this case; it was altogether new.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAUGHTEN expressed his assent, and intimated his readiness to hear the case argued, and his wish that all that could be said on the subject should be said in open Court.

Mr. MONEY (the Company's Standing Counsel, who moved on Saturday last that the Regulation should be registered), objected, that he had never heard of such opposition before, to the registering of a Regulation of the Government; and thought that this was not the proper stage of the business, for parties to be heard by Counsel; but that persons ought to wait till they felt aggrieved by the operation of the Regulation when actually in force, and that then, it would be a proper time for the Court, to hear their appeal against it.

Mr. FERGUSON submitted that this was not a thing, which affected merely individuals; it was a matter of public concern; and therefore although the parties on whose behalf he appeared were materially interested, it was also of importance on public grounds that the objections to the Regulation should be heard before it passed through the Court.

Mr. TURTON observed, that Mr. Money's doctrine was at variance with all usage in cases of a similar nature. We understood the Counsel to refer to the analogy between this and Acts of Parliament, in passing which it is customary to hear Counsel for parties and listen to the objections that may be stated against them before they are enacted into law.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAUGHTEN observed, that he did not exactly comprehend Mr. Money's meaning; and wished to be informed of the nature of his objection.

Mr. MONEY thought, that no opposition could be made to the Registry of the Regulation; and that Counsel had no right to be heard until after it was registered.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAUGHTEN—"You do not mean to say that I am bound to register it? Twenty days from Saturday last must elapse before the Regulation can be duly registered, and I have surely a right to leave the Court open to every means of acquiring information on the subject. It is my wish to hear all that can be said, and that every thing done, should be done in open Court. I for my part have no reluctance to declare my opinion publicly."

Mr. FERGUSON wished to learn from his Lordship when it would be most convenient to him to hear Counsel in this case. It was suggested by Mr. Money that it should not be argued till the Advocate General's health admitted of his attending. Mr. Fergusson proposed next Monday, observing that if the Advocate General could not then attend, the day of hearing might be further postponed. After some discussion, however, Monday fortnight was fixed on, as his Lordship remarked, that the party appealing, could not suffer any injury by the delay;

since the Regulation could not be registered until 20 days after it had been hung up in the Court, and Mr. Turton suggested, that altho' twenty days was the time fixed by law to elapse before a Regulation could be registered, that His Lordship might delay the Registry beyond this time, tho' he could not order the Registry before the expiration of this term.

On Monday, therefore, the 31st of March, a question will be discussed in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, by far the most important that ever was agitated here.

We understand that after we left Court, the subject was again alluded to; when a recommendation fell from the bench, that before any thing further was done, a representation should be made to Government requesting the Regulation to be withdrawn.

Important Extract.

Yesterday we submitted to our Readers, the DRAFT of a NEW REGULATION FOR RESTRAINING THE FREEDOM OF PUBLICATIONS IN INDIA; and we now lay before them, without note or comment, the following Extract from one of the Acts, quoted in the New Regulation, only requesting the Public to compare the Extract with the Important Document, which has spread terror and consternation into the minds of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, both European and Asiatic.

Anno Regni Decimo Tertio Georgii III., Regis, Chap. 63, Section 36.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor General and Council of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William in Bengal, from time to time, to make and issue such rules, ordinances, and regulations, for the good order and civil government of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William aforesaid, and other factories and places subordinate; or to be subordinate thereto, as shall be deemed just and reasonable, (SUCH RULES, ORDINANCES, AND REGULATIONS NOT BEING REPUGNANT TO THE LAWS OF THE REALM, and to set, impose, inflict, and levy, reasonable fines and forfeitures for the breach or non-observance of such rules, ordinances, and regulations; but nevertheless the same, or any of them, shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until the same shall be duly registered and published in the said Supreme Court of Judicature, which shall be, by the said new charter established, with the consent and approbation of the said Court; which registry shall not be made until the expiration of twenty days after the same shall be openly published, and a copy thereof affixed in some conspicuous part of the Court-house or place where the said Supreme Court shall be held; and from and immediately after such Registry as aforesaid, the same shall be good and valid in law; BUT NEVERTHELESS IT SHALL BE LAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON OR PERSONS IN INDIA, TO APPEAL THEREFROM TO HIS MAJESTY, his heirs or successors, in Council, who are hereby empowered, if they think fit, to set aside and repeal any such rules, ordinances, and regulations respectively, so as such appeal, or notice therefore, be lodged in the said new Court of Judicature, within the space of sixty days after the time of the registering and publishing the same; AND IT SHALL BE LAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON OR PERSONS IN ENGLAND TO APPEAL THEREFROM, IN LIKE MANNER, within sixty days after the publishing the same in England; and it is hereby directed and required, that a copy of all such rules, ordinances and regulations, from time to time, as the same shall be so received, shall be affixed in some conspicuous and public place in the India House, there to remain and be resorted to as occasion shall require; yet nevertheless, such appeal shall not obstruct, impede, or hinder the immediate execution of any rule, ordinance, or regulation, so made and registered as aforesaid, until the same shall appear to have been set aside or repealed, upon the hearing and determination of such appeal.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, Premium (Holiday,)	30 0 a 31 0
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 3 p. ct. . . ditto. . .	6 0 a 7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 11 a 2 1	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, . .	2 a 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, . .	92
	Madras ditto, 94 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, .	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 26 a 28 pr. ct. prem.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 60 to 62 per cent.	

Certificates of good Conduct.

"QUI FIT MACENAS, UT NEMO CONTENTUS SUA CONDITIOE SIT."

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
Your Printer altered two words in the last sentence of my second letter, which although it did not render the sense unintelligible, gave it a very different sense to what I intended: "will know," should have been written "well knows."

The Gentleman who writes under the signature, "B. W." must be aware, from the knowledge he necessarily acquires in the fulfilment of his duty, that some of the persons who have been sent home as charter-party Passengers, have returned to this country with authority in their possession to reside here, notwithstanding the certificates which they took home, were not for good conduct. Knowing then, as "B. W." did, this stubborn fact, how could he hope to quell the people, by expressing his fears of Mr. Buckingham's being able to return, without such a document? Can "B. W." produce from the Records of his Office, one instance of a gentleman applying for such a certificate? Good God! can it be believed for a moment, that Gentlemen going home for their health or what not, merely because they are not in the service of the East India Company, are to dance attendance in the cold passages of the India House, like Butlers or Lackeys, seeking for service, with their paper characters in their breeches-pockets! No: the Directors never considered that regulation applicable to Gentlemen; nor would they insult such Gentlemen by requiring its fulfilment; as well might they require of them, certificates of honesty and sobriety. "B. W." I repeat, knew very well, that such a regulation did not effect gentlemen like Mr. Buckingham. Perhaps "B. W." may tell us that Mr. B. is not a gentleman; but would "B. W." say so face to face. I say he would not; but if he should be so unwise as to do so once, it would be but once; for we have all had proof, that Mr. Buckingham's heart is in the proper place. Doctor Johnson has said and he said truly, "any man may libel or insult another, at the risk of being knocked down." It is a most melancholy fact, nevertheless it is most true, that all the men who have written (with the exception of Captain Boag) in this country, against the private character of Mr. Buckingham, are mostly Civilians high in the service, assisted by Medical, Military, and Churchmen, seeking promotion or additional emoluments. It is, I believe, not less true, that with the exception of one Barrister, all the Proprietors of the BULL, are men high up in the Civil Service, holding responsible and honorable situations. Is it not then wonderful, that such men should not be satisfied with their splendid salaries, and the influence in society which all men in office command; or will it be believed by future ages, that such men who having received liberal educations, should so far envy the earnings, the talents, and the mental accomplishments of an industrious individual, as to support a Paper such as the BULL, set up expressly to write down the most useful and the most entertaining Journal, ever published in this, or perhaps any other country; and which Paper, the BULL, from its birth up to the present hour, has teemed with the blackest calumnies and libels that were ever penned, not merely against the private character of Mr. Buckingham, but against some of the most respectable members of this Society. In stating these facts to the world, I disclaim any the least hostile feeling or animosity towards any of the proprietors of the BULL, or towards those who write for it daily; but I consider, that in a question so deeply connected with the Liberty of the Press, where the good name and fame of worthy men, have been stabbed at in the dark, by masked slanderers, the world ought to know, who they are that support such a publication. Leaving the public to judge how far such conduct is worthy of Britons, and to decide as to the expediency of such a Paper as the BULL, being tolerated in a Society like ours, which until the BULL was first published, was the happiest in the world.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, March 15, 1823.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Superintending Surgeons.

C. INMUTUO PRO LEGE SERVATUR.—LAW MAX.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
CANDIDUS unfortunately, for his cause, has brought forward a garbled statement of the Medical Board's Letter. Supposing that of P. Q.'s to be correct, all is safe. The Medical Board now, is as respectable a body as it was then. We therefore have THAT Bulwark. We have also our Noble Commander in Chief, and the Honorable the Governor General, and the Honorable Council.

If CANDIDUS, against such odds, can frighten the Medical World, into a belief that their rules will be infringed, usage destroyed, and Officers without zeal be selected, where that is a *sine quâ non*, he will prove himself a clever fellow.

He will, AFTER THAT, find it no difficult matter to convince Government, that they do not know their own regulations, and that they require some such notable fellow as CANDIDUS to expound them.

NON ASTUTIA.

Sketch of a Governor General.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
I was forcibly struck with the soundness of the following opinion, of what a Governor General should be, contained in page 189 of Doctor Bryce's SKETCH of the STATE OF BRITISH INDIA. If you do not think it too long, will you have the goodness to insert it; as, I dare say, many of your Readers may never have seen the SKETCH, although printed in 1810.

After quoting the sentiments of that able Statesman, the Marquess of Wellesley, as to the qualifications requisite in the Civil Servants of the Company, the learned Doctor enumerates those qualifications, which are of primary importance to the interests of civilization, and, which, a Governor General, in particular, should be possessed of. They are these:—

"In addition to these qualifications, which are requisite in all the civil servants of the East India Company, there are some, which more exclusively belong to the Governor-General. Reflecting that it may be his duty, sometimes to break in upon the long established usages, and to combat and overcome the prejudices of a people, religiously attached to the customs of their fathers, he should possess, in a more than ordinary degree, those enlarged and accurate views of government—that knowledge of the human mind—and, above all, that acquaintance with the local and national peculiarities of India, which shall enable him to carry every measure of improvement into effect, with the least violence to the one, and the least annoyance to the other.

"He ought to be one, whose character and talents are held in the highest estimation, that the subordinate instruments of authority may rely with confidence, upon the wisdom of his plans, and vie with each other in carrying them into execution. Uninfluenced by selfish or interested motives, he ought to give proof of his impartiality, by bestowing favours upon those only that are deserving, without regard to the adventitious circumstances of birth or rank, and without respect to any other recommendation than talents and integrity. These should be the only, and certain roads to his countenance, and, under his administration, the only channel, by which wealth and honours should be procured.

"Equally ready to punish delinquents, as to reward abilities, in every department of the state, no interest, however powerful, should tempt him to screen the guilty from justice; and possessing the courage to quell every insurrection, by a vigorous exertion of his power, none of his subjects should be incited to rebellion, by the hope of escaping with impunity. In short, whilst he leaves his subordinate ministers to manage the routine of business, and to arrange the details of administration, the promptitude, regularity, and ease, with which every department is conducted, must prove that the mind, which ought to illuminate and control the whole, is every where present, and everywhere felt."

From the North, }
March 2, 1823. }

M. M. T. U.

Oriental Magazine and Review.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It is understood, that this periodical Work, is conducted by a Reverend Gentleman of editorial fame: and a considerable degree of attention is bestowed on it, owing to this circumstance, which, its merits abstractedly considered, would never have procured it. In the last Number, there is, what the Editor is pleased to term, a *Review* of WHITE'S CONSIDERATIONS ON BRITISH INDIA: and in noticing this Article, I shall adopt the Plan of the Clerical Reviewer himself; viz. that of selecting a few extracts, and detached sentences, and commenting on them as developing the character of the Work, and the principles, the talents, the judgement, and sentiments, generally, of its Author.

The REVIEWER thus commences his most profound, elaborate, and *liberal* criticism:—

"Does every man, who has been ten years in India, fancy himself duly qualified for discussing the policy of its local government, and describing the manners of its inhabitants; and is it quite enough to place on a Title page of a Work, a B. I. or a C. S. to command a marked degree of attention to the sagacious *sans* that often follow such important disclosures."

To all this display of critical sagacity, I beg to offer an interrogative reply in imitation of the bright original from whence I copy, I ask therefore,—Does the editing a Newspaper to such effect as to ruin its circulation; or the preparing one, or two flattering Addresses, one of which was rejected; or, lastly, the addition of a D. D. or C. S. to a name?—or, do the whole of these combined, make up the sum of qualifications requisite for the task of Literary Criticism? If they do qualify a man to usher into notice a periodical Work, under the imposing title of a *Review*, I do not see why twelve years residence in the country, should not have qualified another man, at least of ordinary if not of equal talent, to write a small volume under the unassuming title of "*Considerations on British India*:"—if they do not—by what literary probation, I would ask, has the reverend Gentleman qualified himself to assume the title of Reviewer.

Our Reviewer observes, that he does not know "*how Lieutenant White's Book has sold on the other side of the Cape*"—No: but he knows, or his Publisher could have informed him, that no Work that ever came to the country has had a more rapid sale on this side of it. Though he proceeds to assert, that it is not very likely to procure him upon this (this side of the Cape) many laurels; and that in style and composition, "*it is sufficiently dull and heavy*," its rapid sale does not seem to favour this opinion; for dull and heavy books, generally meet a dull and heavy sale, as the Reviewer doubtless *knows by experience*; at any rate, I think it will stand the test of comparison in this respect, either with the *Sermons* or any other of the productions of this inspired critic, not excepting even the *ORIENTAL REVIEW*.

On the subject of colonization, Lieutenant White thus expresses himself in one part of the Chapter devoted to that most interesting subject: "*As moral intellectual, and religious beings, it is unquestionably our duty to enter upon this career, whatever may be the consequences to our dominion.*" I say so too, and I defy the Reviewer to prove, that this is not a duty which morality and religion equally inculcate. But what are his arguments against this? why a supposition about as likely to be realized, as a prediction that Placemen and Pensioners will resign their salaries to pay off the national debt, or Political Divines in the pay of ***** assist in propagating the Gospel in India by means of "*judicious Tracts*;" instead of dealing in the trade of slandering their neighbours. I cannot however do justice to the critical acumen displayed by the Reviewer, without giving his own words in refutation of what Lieutenant White has advanced on the subject of colonization. "*Now suppose*" (says he) "*that these consequences should chance to be*" (chance indeed!) "*the extermination of the aboriginal inhabitants after a series of CRUELITIES AND OPPRESSIONS THE MOST HORRIBLE, will the Lieutenant, still maintain that as moral intellectual and religious beings, we are bound to enter on his favorite career?*"

Now I have no doubt, that if Lieutenant White had conceived it possible, that such a result could ever be considered by any rational being, as within the scope of probability, he would have met the objection in the same open and manly manner, in which he has encountered and refuted that of the probability that colonization would lead to the emancipation of this country, from British control. He says, indeed, that it is our duty to promote colonization, let the consequences be what they will; but where, I ask, is the proof, of the most remote probability, that the Descendants of Britons, will extirpate a harmless inoffensive race of aborigines, on whom they will for ages to come, whether they revolt or not, depend for the tillage of the land and consequently their subsistence? The *onus probandi* of a proposition so monstrous, rests fairly and solely with him in whose mind it was engendered.

It is extraordinary, that the very argument which Lieutenant White uses in defence of his position, that any revolt of the Indo-British community must be very distant and improbable, is adduced by the Reviewer to shew, that in this country, the extirpation of the aboriginal inhabitants must necessarily follow colonization: and it is still more singular, that this very argument, makes more forcibly, than any that could be advanced, against the probability that colonization would lead to that revolt, which the Reviewer regards, or pretends to regard, as a certain consequence of colonization in India. Lieutenant White says:—

"The prospect of the revolt of the Anglo-Indian community must be very distant.—The analogy which is drawn from the example of America cannot apply to British India. Circumstances are entirely dissimilar: In America, nearly an entire people was animated with one spirit against the government;—in British India, if disaffection existed in the Anglo-Indian community, it would be confined to a small number of individuals, without power or influence, and these scattered amidst a vast people well affected towards the government. In such a situation their ruin would be inevitable."

The Reviewer thus expresses the same argument, to apply it in support of a position diametrically opposite:—"and the argument attempted to be drawn from the results of the system in North America, are founded on an analogy which does not exist."

Unquestionably the analogy does not exist; but it is for *that very reason*, as Lieutenant White so clearly demonstrates, that the revolt of the Indo-Britons, is so extremely improbable, as not to merit notice as an objection to colonization; although I do not see even if it could be satisfactorily proved, that such revolt must ensue from it, that it can be admitted as overturning Lieut. White's position viz. that "*as moral intellectual and religious beings, it is unquestionably our duty to enter upon this career.*" I say so still; and there is not one iota of argument in the *Oriental Review* to disprove it. Its Editor indeed, talks of the Colonists themselves becoming in a few generations as vicious and as weak as the few Aborigines whom they might spare; and that they would soon scarcely be distinguishable from them. This is indeed a gloomy prospect for the Indo-Britons, who have, perhaps, indulged a hope that their descendants would one day emerge from obscurity and command that respect by their talents, their industry, their importance as a vast body of men; and above all, by their attachment to the British Government, inculcated in their minds at every stage of their progress from infancy to Manhood. Let them comfort themselves however, with the reflexion, that it is a prospect which can be described only by the jaundiced vision of one whose mind is perverted by illiberal prejudices. Let them reflect, that means are taking to insure for the rising generation of Indo-Britons a system of Education that will sufficiently guarantee them against the possibility of such a degeneration of their posterity as the Reviewer anticipates. But I have already exceeded the bounds of Newspaper Correspondence, and must defer till another occasion the further notice of this Clerical Review of White's considerations on India, tho' I believe I might safely even here, leave it to the fiat which awaits such *liberal criticism*, at the bar of public opinion.

I am, Sir, Yours,

Gardens, March 8, 1823.

JUSTITIA,

Destructive Caterpillars.*To the Editor of the Sydney Gazette.*

SIR,

If the following description of, and remarks on, the progress and propagation of the caterpillars, which recently committed such devastation on sundry tracts of growing wheat, should appear to you worthy submitting to the Public, you are at liberty so to do.

The caterpillar alluded to, when full grown and at rest, is about an inch long; and, when travelling, increases its length nearly half-an-inch. Its body is smooth, dark coloured, with white and yellowish streaks; has twelve circular membranous rings, and moves with sixteen feet.

These caterpillars burst from their eggs early in September, and towards the middle of the month many had acquired their destructive growth; and though numbers were seen feeding on the leaves of the wheat in the day-time, yet they appeared in little account when compared with the myriads which issued forth from under the clods and rubbish, as night set in, and fed on the wheat until day-light; this nocturnal exhibition characterising their species to be that of the moth. The devouring ravages of these caterpillars was so great, that every sufferer was anxiously looking for rain to destroy them; and, when the wished-for rain came, what was the disappointment, that, in lieu of destroying them, it seemed to have opened the hitherto sun-parched ground, and added millions of young ones, not much larger than maggots, to the former clusters. Hence it appeared, that moderate rain, in this temperate season of the year, only added to the evil.

On the evening of the 8th of this month, a heavy hail-storm fell along the course of the Nepean, and destroyed vast numbers. After this, the first swarms being full grown and fed, formed cones and cells in the light loose mould, among the remaining bladeless stalks of wheat; there they acquired the pupa state, in which they remained for eleven days, when the author of these remarks discovered numbers of them to have been metamorphosed into a drab-coloured moth, with one perfect black dot, and a number of very small ones on each wing. From this period, the vast numbers which sheltered under the surface of the earth, to undergo transmutation to the harmless *crystalis*, or pupa state, so far exceeded the increase, that few are to be seen at the present time. However, like every thing else, they have their season, and cannot exceed it. I observed they had their enemies too, for I never before saw such swarms of a fly called the *ichneumon*; it has four reddish-coloured wings, a long thin dark-coloured body, and a three-forked bristly tail. These formidable insects were unceasingly employed piercing and depositing their eggs in the backs of the largest caterpillars, feeding on the wheat in the day-time; and the flies of this class are indebted for their birth chiefly to the caterpillar, upon whose vitals they prey until they come to maturity. Thus, Divine Wisdom guards against the destructive consequences which might result from every pupa of the caterpillar bringing forth a moth capable of propagating its species, in perhaps sixteen hundred fold.

Beneath the surface of the ground, where tracts of wheat suffered from the caterpillar, is now thickly planted with them in their incrustated state; and, if one-third their numbers have escaped the *ichneumon* fly, and bring forth moths, the deposit of eggs, for the brood of caterpillars, must be alarming indeed. Insects seem to possess that instinctive knowledge not only to lay their eggs in those situations which afford the best prospect of their hatching safely, but promise a convenient supply of suitable food for the young brood. Hence the moth, which produced the destructive caterpillar in question, selected on the negligently cultivated tracts of wheat, situate on light sandy soils, for the deposit of their eggs. Where maize stalks were heaped round stumps, or remained strewed over the surface of wheat ground, the hollow cones of the stalks afforded security for the

myriads of the eggs deposited therein. Weeds, and all manner of rubbish, so slovenly left on the young sown wheat fields, proved convenient depositories for expeditiously hatching caterpillars from the eggs. Besides, the moth does not appear insensible to the capability of such light sandy soils, of hatching its eggs, through the vivifying influence of the sun, in reason of drought. The caterpillar alluded to, can survive many days wet in a mild state of the atmosphere; but the egg, from whence it is to be hatched, is easily destroyed by wet, or moisture; consequently the want of timely rain, in the spring, too reasonably accounts for the visitation of those vermin many have suffered from, owing to the quality of the soil and negligent cultivation herein suggested. It appears that the ravages of the caterpillar, throughout the Colony, have been mostly confined to wheat growing on light sandy soils; and more especially where it succeeded maize crops, and where the ground was left foul, with the stalks and other rubbish. It may have been observed, that wheat, growing on new cultivated ground, even on light sandy soil, was free from the caterpillars, unless it was so near foul sown crops, already infested with them, that they fed their way to the new cropped ground. It also appears that wheat, growing on a description of ground, which is not so desirable to possess, except in seasons when the caterpillars visit, the superstrata of which is sandy, red, or white clay, entirely escaped them. This may be accounted for by such ground seldom growing maize, or even producing much rubbish; and, by the instinctive discernment of the moth, not depositing its eggs on a surface that would retain water a sufficient time to destroy them; and the hard and tenacious quality, unsuited for the caterpillar, undergoing its numerous succession of changes.

The low, but rich alluvial banks of the Hawkesbury, forced the growth of the wheat so luxuriantly, that, in most places, it outgrew the destructive powers of the caterpillar. But the lofty and considerably worn out tracts of light sandy ground, on the banks of the Nepean, suffers materially; more particularly, owing to the slovenly cultivation previously described. It may be apprehended, from the light sandy quality of the soil in several of the interior districts towards the Cowpastures, that the wheat crop has suffered material injury by the caterpillar. However, the late providential rains we have had will yet recover much, which, a short time ago, promised no return. It must be allowed, that many acres of wheat have been irrecoverably destroyed by the caterpillar; but still the crop is extensive, and promises a large supply. Besides, the first alarm gave a stimulus for the cultivation of a very increased maize crop.

If we have not heavy rain between January and March next, it is incumbent on us to use every exertion to destroy the myriads of eggs which the moth of the late caterpillar will continue, for some time, to deposit in stock-yards, rubbish, and the light sandy soils before stated. Therefore, the stubble of the wheat, and all foul vegetable rubbish or weeds, ought to be burnt off, and rollers kept ready to use over the spots they are seen issuing from. In autumn they have not the wheat crop to keep them at home, and they will force their course over our pasturage with the similar destructive ravages to those of 1819, to which the present caterpillar bears a strong resemblance: nor are those, like the former at all nice as to the quality of their food; for, when removed from the wheat, they feed on clover, grass, or herbage, with apparently equal taste.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

OBSERVER.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, MARCH 10, 1823.

	BUY....	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 30 8	29 8
Unremittable ditto,	8 0	7 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 15 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	6200 0	6000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	207 0	206 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—237—

Buckingham Rebuked.

Fools following fools in double, treble ranks,
From fell "Centurion" to the "Friend of Banks,"
The JOURNAL ne'er could quash, with all their spite;
In every brawl and squabble it was right,
Yet fell for saying that the "corps of Blacks"
Had something else to do, than look at wax.

To the quondam Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

You are a most notorious malefactor, but as you are to receive punishment, I will do you the kindness to enumerate those heinous offences, by which you have brought an old house about your ears.

You have presumed, and obstinately, blindly, and perversely continued to assert, that opposition to individual mal-practice is not opposition to lawful rule.—You have dared to insinuate that it is the inherent right of the community, or of any member of that community to animadvert on the errors of a public servant in his public character.—You have appeared to vote that in case of the conviction of inattention or impropriety in a public character, shame and obloquy should follow; a most flagitious idea—plainly indicating your profound ignorance of public affairs.—You have hinted, that it is the duty of a great man, to keep in view the public good in the distribution of favor.—You have protested that monopoly of appointments, prevents the due performance of duty, and that it is subversive of zeal, in those who receive the benefit of it, as well as in those who are by it, excluded from the opportunity of distinction.—You have, inconsiderately and considerably excelled your competitors for public favor.—You have not praised (because you could not) nonsense sent you for insertion and commendation, by sundry great men.—You have vanquished all opposition, legal or illegal.—You have successfully repelled the shafts of personal slander, and lastly, in conclusion, to conclude—You have justified your political sentiments, and have rendered them popular and respectable by your impertinent and audacious perseverance in the defence of what you foolishly imagined your right.

"All, or any part of which charges being contrary to the ideas and principles in this warm climate made and provided."

Now, Sir, get along with you! Don't answer me a word, Sir!—zounds Sir, get out—you have been sentenced for reasons of "political expediency," to Transportation from the City of Palaces, and the Country of Gentlemen, and you are hereby directed in future to breathe that blackguard and licentious air which passes through the nostrils of mechanic plebeians—a punishment well adapted to your profligacy, obstinacy, rascality, &c.

If I don't stop I too shall get angry; so I at once subscribe myself.

CELESTINE SHINDY, S. M.

* Anglice—fell, i. e. was knocked down.—Ensign Shindy, of the Company's Irish, or 31st Regt. of Foot, will soon publish his great work: interim as salve!

Marriages.

On the 11th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Ensign SOUTER, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss HARRIET UVEDALE, youngest Daughter of the late RALPH UVEDALE, Esq. of the Supreme Court.

At Cawnpore, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. H. L. WILLIAMS, M. GIBBONS, Esq. Son of the Revd. T. GIBBONS, of Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, to ANNE FRUSHARD, Daughter of the late Reverend D. BROWN, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Fort William.

Births.

At Bogwongolah, Moorshedabad, on the 10th instant, Mrs. THOMAS ROSE, of a Daughter.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. A. C. PEARSON, the Wife of Mr. GEORGE HENRY PEARSON, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Daughter.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning.....	7 20
Evening.....	7 44

Distinguished Manners.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In this extensive Cantonment, the perusal of the LOUNGER in your JOURNAL of the 20th of January last, occasioned much laughter and some vexation of spirit. The characters were admirably portrayed; with a single exception, which was claimed by two personages, the caps fitted to a nicety. It was not left to others to select persons for the characters, but the likeness was at once admitted by themselves. Captain Lavender certainly started some objections, but this was a mere ruse de guerre.

What double incentive the Writer had in publishing the LOUNGER, I will not pretend to say; but this is evident, he intended a severe and pointed criticism on Widow Lovemore.

This Widow passes current for a woman of some talent; perhaps she is: she is most admired in her own house perched on a sofa upon high cushions, with half a dozen idle beaux forming a semi-circle before her, whispering to one, smiling to another with an occasional *jeu d'esprit*; and by way of variety or interlude, a tragical scene of shedding tears, she contrives to dissipate her own and the time of others. Were such scenes limited to her own walls, she would do well; but her extreme vanity leads her to parties, where the same extravagancies accompany her; she is alarmed to join the other ladies in the mazes of the Dance, or in the other amusements of the evening, owing it may fairly be concluded, to a sense of her own inelegance, or how lost she is in large polite assemblage.—Poor woman, how distressingly awkward she is in all her motions! there is no such thing as grace in her steps or heaven in her eyes, for these last are of the dim sort. She glimmers like the glow worm in her own confined circle; yet she is in some respects deserving of pity; for barring her rascality, she is, what the world terms—"has been once a tolerable nice creature."

The Widow resisted the repeated solicitations of her condescending hostess to join her in the various amusements of the evening: her sole wish appeared to be to secure and loil upon an Ottoman in a snug-out-of-the-way-part of the room, there to detain her favorite Captain (a would-be dandy) or any other she could entice, at one time to speak in half whispers, at another more audibly to pass her remarks on the rest of the company. This Lady accepts the character of Widow Lovemore in the LOUNGER conceiving a high compliment paid to it, in the expression "*barked in the bewitching and dangerous smiles of the Widow Lovemore.*" Her unbounded vanity has blinded her judgement to that degree, that she makes no attempts to conceal her inward gratification in the fancied possession of charms, to which she has but sorry pretensions; and lost to the nice feelings of feminine delicacy, she avows the flattery, unmeaning and common place as it is, but discerns not what is too conspicuous, the true aim of the LOUNGER to lash with severity and hold up to merited contempt and derision, a character so flagrant as that of Widow Lovemore.

Bank of the Ganges, Jan. 25, 1823.

A GUARDIAN.

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Mar. 13	Princess Charlotte	British	J. McKen	Liverpool
16	Duke of Bordeaux	French	J. Moreau	Bordeaux

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA. MARCH 16, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CORDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.), EXMOUTH, and BRITANNIA, inward-bound, remain,—RESOLUTION, (P.), outward-bound, remains.

Kedgerree.—EAST INDIAN and ISABELLA, passed down. Saugor.—DAVID SCOTT, and LORD WELLINGTON, (P.), below Saugor, outward-bound, remain.

Brig SARAH, Captain M. F. Crisp, for Coast of Coromandel, to Madras and Ceylon, is expected to sail in two or three days.

The BOMBAY arrived off the Armenian Ghaut, on Sunday, the 16th instant.

Selections.

Madras, March 4, 1823.—The homeward-bound Ship **CATHERINE** proceeded on her voyage early on Sunday morning:

Per Catherine.—Mrs. King; Lieut. Colonel Chitty, 24th Regt.; Capt. Connelly, H. M. 34th Regt.; Brevet Capt. Norton, do. do. Lieut. Simkins, do. do.; Lieut. T. J. Thompson, do. do.; Mr. F. Brooks, Mr. T. King, Masters T. King, and H. S. King; Geo. Tyler, Esq. and G. Knox, Esq. Merchant.

The H. C. Ship **WARREN HASTINGS** is ready for Sea, and she is expected to be despatched to-day.

Per Warren Hastings.—Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Twinberrow, and Mrs. Hodgson; Lieut. Col. W. Blackburn, Capt. G. Drew, 17th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Geo. Warren, Bengal Establishment, John Blackburn, Esq.; Mr. T. Keenan, and Mr. G. H. Darby.

The **LARKINS** is also ready for Sea, and will sail immediately.

Per Larkins.—Mrs. Arnaud; Capt. Greene, H. M. 53d Regt. Capt. D. Agnew, 3d Regt. N. I. Capt. Arnaud, H. M. 34th Regt., Capt. Woughton, do., Lieut. Lascelles, do., Ensign G. S. Wilkinson, 20th do.; Masters George D'Souza, Edwd. D'Souza, and Henry Chamier, Esq.

The **COLDSTREAM** will continue her voyage on Sunday next.

Cape Town Gazette.—The following extract from the Cape Town Gazette of the 14th Dec. will be interesting to the relatives and friends of Passengers on the **WINDSOR CASTLE**.

On Friday, the 6th inst. a most splendid dinner was given at the London Hotel, to Captain Simon Lee, by the Passengers of the **WINDSOR CASTLE**, as a compliment for the very great attention paid, by him, to them. The Band of the 49th Regiment were permitted to attend on this occasion;—and after dinner, an able speech was made by Major Sales, in the name of the Passengers, expressive of their very great satisfaction, with their thanks for his liberal and gentlemanly manners, through the trying situation of a crowded Ship, and the monotony of a sea voyage, rendered agreeable and happy, by his unremitting endeavours.—The party continued till a late hour.

The **WINDSOR CASTLE** sailed for England on Thursday.

The **DUKE OF LANCASTER** we perceive passed the Cape early in November.

Madras Lottery.—The third day's drawing was on Saturday, when the following Prizes were drawn.

No. 4228 a Prize of 3000 Rupees. Nos. 3901 and 1330 Prizes of 1300 Rupees each. No. 2600 a Prize of 300 Rupees. Nos. 1349 and 691 Prizes of 150 Rupees each. Nos. 4769 and 2928 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Supreme Court.—A special Court was held on Saturday last the 1st of March, pursuant to Act of Parliament, for the purpose of examining, passing and publishing the accounts of the Registrar's Administrations to the Estates of deceased persons. The Schedules having gone through the usual ordeal, were ordered to be published in the **GOVERNMENT GAZETTE** on Thursday as the Act directs; and copies to be sent through Government to the India House.

The Season.—The North wind has ceased to blow very early this year, and Southerly breezes with their accompanying increased warmth of weather, have prevailed all the by-gone week. The mornings, however, are still cool and pleasant, but the heat has been much greater than usual during the whole of what is denominated the "cool season." The same remark has been made in Bengal and indeed generally all over India. The hot seasons commenced at Calcutta with a heavy North-wester on the 13th ultimo, which is at least a fortnight earlier than is expected. A man and a boy were killed during the storm by lightning.

Madras Fiberial Subscription.—Total on the 3d March 1823, Guineas 75 and Rupees 1,07,200 1-11—*Madras Courier*.

Baboo Mutteelall Mullick's Splendid Nautch.—Baboo MUTTEELALL MULICK, on Saturday night, entertained a numerous assemblage of respectable Natives and European ladies and gentlemen, at a splendid Nautch in his spacious garden house at Soorah. After a somewhat long and rather rough drive, we were glad at length to see a blaze of light through the groves that surrounded the mansion, and sounds of melody greeted the ear before the enraptured spectator was ushered into the presence of the enchanting *Almes*. We found the seats upon each side of the great chamber occupied with company; and towards one end, upon a Persian carpet, reclined the minstrels of Cashmere, whose Amphionite fingers, called forth from their classic looking instruments the most ravishing strains of unheard-of exquisiteness. These legitimate sons of Orpheus, evinced all that enthusiasm of gesture and thrilling sympathy, which is the surest sign and proof of excellency in a minstrel to whatever nation he may belong. Like the gymnosophists of old, they seemed entirely absorbed within themselves, holding converse

alone, with that guardian soul of music which they carried in their own bosoms, and which oozed out at their finger's ends, with that exquisite effect which to be appreciated must be heard.

Before the Amphionites, stood the fair vocalist, **Begum Jahn**, who distinguished though she be, for the peculiarly deep sonorousness of her rich tones, is more celebrated in saltation than warbling. Her figure, tall and rather energetically outlined, gave a not unpoetical idea of a Thalestris. On her left hand stood a fairy-like little damsel, clad in manifold petticoats and robes of muslin, and serving no other purpose than we could divine, save that of a moving pedestal to the left upper extremity of **Begum Jahn**, which rested upon the head of the former, with a relaxed gracefulness; while the right arm balanced its polished and beautiful lever in air, waving to and fro like the bough of a blossomy tree. **Begum Jahn** now and then threw herself into attitudes, and gave a charming staccato movement to her person altogether, which completely eclipsed the most superb specimens of hopping, gliding or jerking, ever witnessed in the Town Hall. Really, it is ten thousand pities, that such capabilities for Waltzing as **Begum Jahn's** could not be brought into action at a Bachelor's Ball. Such a sight would warm the most frosty Lamentable, that ever was. We infinitely prefer **Begum Jahn's** saltation to her singing. The latter is of too grave a cast for our taste, and rich sublime though all confessed it to be, yet, it has a mellifluous effect upon the auricular nerves, which is apt to terminate somnambulously with reference to the ocular ones. At length we were happy to see merit rewarded with approving smiles, and that meed of paun out of its golden casket, which those who know its intrinsic worth can best estimate the value of.

After **Begum Jahn**, stood up the not less charming, the not less tall; but far less stont, fair chorister, whose dulcidenous name we were informed, was **Hingun**. There was a deeper expression of sentiment in the face of the pensive **Hingun** than in the other. Her pedestal was a plump damsel, with black sparkling eyes, and who chewed those herbiferous cakes which the Indian Muses so much delight in, with a peculiarity of masticatory elegance, which made us quite in love with *paun* for the rest of the evening. **Hingun** having given a prelude or two, with the most tuneful larynx in the world, sang *Tozu bu Tozu* in a most beautiful style. Indeed, after **Nickee**, we never heard it sung so well. **Nickee** herself, we were sorry not to meet at the entertainment, which was not the fault of the bonnifol Host, but of circumstances. At length the nerves could no longer stand those multiplied caits made upon their sympathies. Nature after exquisite entertainment requires repose. We accordingly rose and went away with the party whom we had accompanied to the happy scene, each making his own little comment upon all the *agremens* that had passed, and all longing to get home for the purpose of meditating more intensely upon what had been seen, and dreaming it inslumbering visions. The polite assiduity of Baboo MUTTEELALL MULICK was observed by all and experienced by every one. The most polished attentions required by Oriental etiquette were paid with an alacrity and zeal which made them more acceptable. Homage was paid where homage was due, and perfumes flowed from golden censers, and nosegays were presented to the daughters of Europe by the gallant hands of Oriental Hildaigos. In a chamber at each end of the grand hall, a cold collation was spread out for all who chose to partake. We observed no demand for the viands; every measure had been adopted, in a word, that tended to lull the faculties into a pleasing sort of repose nearly allied to somnambulism, and to remove from the mind all unpleasant impressions. At length we quitted the scene, leaving the Chivalry of Soorah with a gratified remembrance of the scene in whose splendors we had just partaken.—*India Gazette*.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. James Broders, late of Calcutta, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Lieutenant George Gordon, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—James Charles Colebrooke Sutherland, Esq.

Erratum.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, p. 218, col. 2, line 4, from the bottom—for "strong suspicions, and to use," &c.—READ "strong suspicions, to use," &c.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 206 4	a 266 8 per 100
Doubloons,	30 8	a 31 8 each
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8	a 17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	a 4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4	a 8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4	a 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½	a 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	10 12	a 11 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 8	a 10 0

New South Wales.

Preaching of the Word of God, to Sailors.—Sunday afternoon last, on board the brig *LYNX*, for the first time in Australasia, took place the regular preaching of the Word of God, to sailors, on their own element. Service commenced at three o'clock; to which all the seamen in the harbour were invited by the novel and attracting circumstance of beholding the *Bethel Star* triumphantly at the main-top-mast head of the *LYNX*. We believe that there was not a crew but manifested a regard for their best interests, in giving prompt attendance; and a number of about 100 seamen were supposed to be present; exclusive of many respectable persons from the shore, who were drawn thither by the pleasing advertisement of last week. Captain Siddins had succeeded in gratifying the congregation beyond its most sanguine expectation, in the comfortable and tasteful way the main deck was fitted up. The Reverend Mr. ERSKINE, Wesleyan Missionary, preached on the occasion; the words of his text were, "Prepare to meet thy God!" The Word seemed to be attended with that energy which alone can possibly render it successful; and though some may have gone for the sake of novelty, and thus gratified curiosity, it was apparent, by the deep seriousness resting on every countenance, that those impressions were effected, which only require cultivation to bring forth the fruits of righteousness:—May the impressions never be obliterated! By some, who care nought for the appearance of even heathen morality, it is known that we are, and ever must be, systematically condemned; but that cannot prevent us from bearing testimony to the intrinsic value of every noble undertaking; and it must be pronounced, that it is as equally important that the souls of sailors should be saved, as those of landmen; ergo, it is as necessary that a PLACE OF WORSHIP should be established for the former, as well as the latter. Subscriptions for the intended Floating Chapel are still received; and, as soon as the affair receives due consideration, proper arrangements will be entered into, which will of course be made public.

A few bushels of new wheat were brought to market last Friday morning, the first this harvest, and was purchased by Mr. Hart for 10s. a bushel. As a specimen of the general luxuriance pervading our fields, it is undoubtedly the most promising. Notwithstanding caterpillars, blights, smut, droughts, falsehoods, &c. &c. &c. an abundant harvest is contemplated as the reward of the worthy husbandman's toil. But whom have we to thank?—*Sydney Gazette*; Nov. 22.

The Rev. Mr. Lawry.—The Rev. Mr. Lawry, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who went from hence about five months since, with his family, on the *St. MICHAEL*, on the most adventurous mission that could possibly be undertaken in our day, having gone not only with his own life, but that also of his family, in his hand, was expected daily to return by the *St. MICHAEL*. However, friends and relatives have been, it appears, providentially disappointed upon this occasion: Mr. Lawry having, contrary to his own ideas (when here) upon the subject, remained upon the island of Tonga, with his beloved family. No letters have come to hand; but the information coming from the shipwrecked mariner on board the Governor Macquarie, it may be received as correct. The *St. MICHAEL* had procured about 25 tons of pork, and 8 tons of sennet, and had left Tonga for New Zealand, to fill up with pine. Mr. Lawry had placed himself under the auspices and protection of the principal and most powerful chief of Tonga, which is the capital of the Friendly Islands; and we are aware there must have been nothing less than a most providential and flattering opening that could have induced Mr. L. to embosom his family, and little retinue, amongst thousands and tens of thousands of those benighted creatures, who exist amid the "habitations of cruelty." Mr. Lawry has heretofore unceasingly given unbounded proofs of his attachment to his Master's Cause, but this last act of devotedness as far exceeds the others, in our humble opinion, as time is exceeded by eternity. In the wonderfully blessed labours of his Brethren, scattered amidst the Society Isles, no doubt Mr. Lawry will ever imbibe a stimulus that can only terminate when MORTALITY SHALL BE SWALLOWED UP OF LIFE.

Captain Hunter subjoins the following information to that already given:—The Reverend Daniel Tyerman, and George Bennett, Esq. the Deputation of Enquiry to the South Seas by the London Missionary Society, had visited the various Islands upon which the Missionaries were settled. The *MERMAID* cutter, which was sent to convoy the schooner *PRINCE REGENT* to Owhyhee, having called at Otaheite, those Gentlemen took a passage on board the cutter, with a view to visit the Sandwich Islands, and thus be instrumental in extending the Cause to which they have made such noble sacrifices. Both the vessels sailed from Otaheite in company; and the only information that has been obtained since, was derived from the piratical brig; the crew of which told Captain Hunter, that the *MERMAID* had safely arrived at Owhyhee; but the king being absent on a visit one of the windward islands to the westward, she had left Owhyhee two days before the pirate arrived; so to which time no tidings had been received of the schooner. Those Gentlemen intend returning to the Society Isles preparatory to their visit to Australasia.—*Sydney Gazette*.

Naval Architecture.—A copper 80 gun Ship.—In a late London publication we find, that a nautical mechanic had invented and completed the model of an 80 gun ship of war, of which the keel, floor timbers, lower futtocks, and bottom planks, are made of copper! A patent, it was supposed, would be obtained for this new mode of ship-building, which is thought well of by some naval men.

Fecundity of a Duck.—The goaler at Liverpool is in possession of a duck which has furnished the owner with 237 eggs since the 26th of February last—having only missed, in all that period, its daily contributions about five times.

To the Editor of the *Sydney Gazette*.

SIR, In your Paper of the 27th ultimo an Appeal to the people of Sydney, signed "A Well Wisher to Seamen," gave me much pleasure. Every Christian seaman ought to pray that the proposition might become a jewel in the "crown of rejoicing" which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give him that well wishes, at that day. Lest none should be found to second the views of that truly Christian man, and to put in effect such a benevolent scheme as placing a floating chapel in the harbour of Sydney, I have been induced to offer my humble mite, in company with part of my little crew, towards the attainment of an object so truly desirable and important. I can testify, Sir, for a period of twenty-two years on board ship, and more than half of that time in command in various parts of the world, that seamen are not dead to the impressions of our most Holy Religion; but, generally, only require their commanders and officers to lead them, by good example; and control them, when viciously inclined, in that way which will lead them to reflection and repentance. An appeal to the hearts and feelings of the commanders and officers of the various ships now in Sydney, and such as may occasionally visit your port, would, no doubt, be of service in this good Cause. Lest any of my seafaring brethren should be ashamed of the Cause of Christianity, would you, Sir, make out a Subscription List to be handed round the port, and place my name first, if you please; for there is a reward—"Blessed are they that suffer for righteousness' sake." God forbid one should be found to jest with the salvation of souls. Tell the seamen, to whom you appeal, none can so much appreciate the comforts of religious worship, on board ship, as those who have the happiness to get together a company of religious Christian men. I will also, with pleasure, use my influence, on my return to Sydney, to promote this object in every possible way in my power. With a few Collections in the various places of public Divine Worship, and a Subscription, which I would gladly assist to collect even from house to house, and with the blessing of HIM "who spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us ALL," will it be too much to expect to see, in a few months, an assembly of seamen singing, in Sydney Cove, the praises of their Redeemer?

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

CHRISTOPHER WRANGLES.

On board the brig *Ann*, of Scarborough. }
Port Stevens, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1822. }

N. B.—You will observe, that each person's signature testifies the sum subscribed to be voluntary.

Subscription List.—Subscription List of the Brig *Ann*, of Scarborough, toward the purchase of a Vessel for a Floating Chapel, in Sydney Harbour, for the use of Seamen and others—

Names.	Subscriptions.
Christopher Wrangles, Commander,	25 5 0
E. Orick, Chief Mate,	2 0 0
John Wrangles, Carpenter,	1 1 0
George Lane, Second Mate,	1 1 0
Jonathan Freeman, Seaman,	1 1 0
Andrew Riddell, ditto,	1 0 0
John Parkin, ditto,	1 0 0
John Hare, ditto,	0 10 0
Wicken Bass, Apprentice,	0 5 0
James Broomhead, ditto,	0 5 0
Edwin Broomhead,	0 5 0
Total,	£13 15 0

Deaths.

On the 17th instant, Mr. THOMAS RUSSELL, Master Pilot in the Honorable Company's *Maifé*, aged 38 years.

At Bombay, on the 20th ultimo, off Surat Bar, at the early age of 22, SARAH, the Wife of Captain J. B. DUNSTON, Pay Master to the Baroda Subsidiary Force, deeply and sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Signal Flags.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

The suggestion of the JOURNAL'S Correspondent ANTON, on the 6th instant, under the heading of Marryat's Flags, in my opinion, is well worthy the attention of every Lady and Gentleman in Calcutta.

Most Ships trading from England to India, are provided with Captain Marryat's Code and Flags, and are thereby enabled to correspond at Sea, or with any Signal station on shore within sight. A Flag-staff at the Post Office, Kedgee, the Light house, Rangasallah, the Landmarks, and Sangor, would be attended with very little expense, compared with the great accommodation that the Shipping and Public would derive from the Establishment. The Honorable Company's Ships use Captain Lynn's Flags and Code, H. M. Ships, those of the Admiralty. In order to give full effect, I would propose, that three suits of Flags be furnished to each station with their different Vocabularies. Natives may be instructed in the course of one week to work the Signals of each Code; as they are only directed by numbers. Even when spelling is necessary, they remain ignorant of every other part than the figures expressed by Numeral Flags, which are set down on a slip of paper, and brought to the principal of the station who deciphers them, and gives a similar slip to be worked off in reply, or to put questions. The annual expense of Four Flag-staff Signal stations, I have reason to believe, would not exceed that of the Coir Suspension Bridge, now preparing nearly opposite to the Post Office, to be thrown over a Nullah up the country; attendance and repairs will be required; this and the Dawk road to Sangor, reflects high credit on the Post Master General, who in many other instances, has laid the East Indian public under obligations, for his zeal and successful efforts in their service. I entertain a hope Sir, that the suggestion of ANTON has not escaped the Post Master General's notice. He is fully aware that the news of an arrival below Kedgee, with all the facilities by new roads and superior Dawk boats, seldom reaches Calcutta (on an average) under 24 hours, and when a Ship or Ships are stated in the report, to be seen working in, name unknown, he will surely see the value of ANTON's proposal. The name of any ship within sight may be ascertained before or after she has her Pilot on board; From whence? What cargo? the number and names of her passengers. The Marine Board have supplied all the Pilot Schooners with Marryat's Mercantile Code and Flags. The Branch Pilots and their Mates are very expert at those signals, and eminently qualified to instruct signalmen on shore. Stations and a continuation of them up to Bankshall would be productive of an hourly shipping report from daylight to 6 o'clock P. M.

Calcutta, }
March 12, 1823. }

I am, Sir, Your's,

SEMPHORE.

St. Andrew's Church.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

I request you will inform me of the name and address of your Correspondent "A SCOTSMAN," in order that I may make some further enquiry into an abuse, which, on his authority, you still allege to exist. I request you will publish this letter.

Your Obedient Servant,

Calcutta, }
March 14, 1823. }

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Church Officer, St. Andrew's Church.

NOTE.—We have no kind of hesitation in inserting the above letter, but at the same time we feel it our duty positively to assert that the abuse did exist on the evening question. We think we shall not do wrong in laying before the public, the following statement of the facts connected with this circumstance. On the day on which the letter in question was inserted, we received a note from Mr. Pritchard, desiring to know the name of its author. This of course, we refused to give without the sanction of our Correspondent, and returned an answer stating, that we had forwarded Mr. P.'s Letter to "A SCOTSMAN," and that when we received his answer we would communicate again with Mr. Pritchard on the subject. In the course of the evening of the same day "A SCOTSMAN" called upon us, and declined giving up his name, begging us to be the medium of any correspondence on the subject. The following morning we received another letter from Mr. Pritchard requesting to know what was the result of our communication with "A SCOTSMAN" to which we returned an answer, couched nearly in the above terms. Shortly after came Mr. Tucker's letter, which he had the goodness to tell us very laconically he "expected we would publish." This was not published on the day immediately following, and we then received a note from Mr. Pritchard inquiring whether Mr. Tucker's note would be published and when? To this we answered that it would be published on the following day, but not without an editorial note. We fulfilled our promise and published it in the manner in which we pledged ourselves to do. We were led to adopt the line of conduct which we followed

because we thought that after a private correspondence with Mr. Pritchard, who has identified himself with Mr. Tucker, the assertion that the whole was "a fabrication" of our correspondent's was very unwarrantable to say the least of it. We think so still, and as we consider ourselves responsible for our correspondent's correctness, we really are of opinion that a correspondence with us *privately*, would answer every purpose. In the mean time we would ask Mr. Tucker one simple question, which we think comprizes the whole subject, and which we imagine may refresh his memory a little:—"Does he not pay people so much by the job, for cleaning the church, and does he not positively know that they do not leave the church sometimes till a late hour at night?" We have heard such a subject whispered about; and we really think that this may account for the communication of our correspondent, which we sincerely believe was strictly correct. We now take leave of Mr. Tucker, publicly declining to give up the name of "A SCOTSMAN," for the reason before mentioned—that he does not wish it to be given up, and offering ourselves as the medium of any correspondence between "A SCOTSMAN" and "Mr. W. Tucker, Church Officer St. Andrew's Church" or any other person who conceives it to be his duty to make such an enquiry, as we are certain as before remarked of the truth of "A SCOTSMAN's" assertion.—ED.

Native Newspapers.

We have heard that the news-writer of Sardar Runjeet Sing, the chief of Lahore, had been at Pashour, where he received a present of three pieces of cloth from Ar Mahomed Khan, the ruler of the place. We also understand that the ruler of Pashour received intelligence from Cabool that Jye Sing of Atory had taken leave of Mahomed Azim Khan, and arrive near the garden of Zuman Shah.—*Jam-i-Juhan-Nooma.*

We have been informed that on the day on which a festival is solemnized in honour of Mahomed, a dispute happened between the attendants of the Dargah (sanctuary) in Mooltan and some Uighans, who were accompanying two women in the Dargah; one attendant and two of the Uighans were killed. The mob (who assembled there on account of the festival) served to increase the tumult; but the people of the ruler of the place arriving, put a stop to it. The spectators however received no injury by the event.—*Jam-i-Juhan-Nooma.*

Advices have been received that Moharajah Duolat Rao Sindhia is in Goallar as usual. He was informed that Joz Askunder Sahib, having placed guns around Talary, had entered the village, killed several persons, and taken two hundred men alive; he had also burnt two other adjacent villages and returned to his camp, leaving Rustam Khan Soobhedar with two companies of soldiers at Keedhee. The merchants of Cabool represented to him (the Moharajah) that the transactors of his affairs, contrary to custom, exacted from them two and a half seers of Mava per camel, as town duty; whereupon he sent a Pervana in the address of the transactors to inform him of the particulars of the matter.—*Jam-i-Juhan-Nooma.*

We have received intelligence from Poona that the Vakeels of all the sardars of the place visited the Resident on Christ mass-day, and made presents to him as usual; and that the Jageer of Moorrogy Pahalikuh, the companion of Forunbuk Rao, has been dispossessed.—*Jam-i-Juhan-Nooma.*

We learn that the Rajah of Jodhpore is altogether inattentive to the affairs of his kingdom. He generally remains alone and silent, and when he is pressed with thirst and the like necessities, he beckons his servant. He had before this discharged his foreign troops; he now wanted to engage them again, but is prevented by Ravattee Panshad, the news-writer of the Honorable Company. The affairs of this kingdom are in utter confusion. Learned men of that place, who are acquainted with the state of every kingdom and quarter by means of news, say that by the aid of the servants of the Honorable Company the kingdom is yet free from commotions, which destroy tranquillity and peace. But how long shall it continue so; by the inattention of the King and negligence of the transactors of affairs, Jodhpore shall in the course of a short time be ruined.—*Jam-i-Juhan-Nooma.*

The King of Baghddad has judiciously determined to teach his army the military tactics of the English; has employed a Mr. Reemund for that particular purpose. He is accordingly training up many of the inhabitants of that quarter, who are more valiant, courageous and strong, than their neighbours, in the military tactics of English; and teaching them how to fire muskets. It is probable, that when these shall become skilled in that art, their neighbouring people will not be able to resist them.—*Mirat-ool-Ukhbar.*

Four Berkundszes, belonging to the Indigo Factory at Sooksagur, in Zillah Nadia, were carrying a large sum of money with them; at the place where Mr. Henry Imlack was murdered, a body of robbers on board a boat, attacked them, and plundered them of, four thousand rupees. If these mischievous persons be not checked, it will become a dangerous attempt to pass through that road.—*Mirat-ool-Ukhbar.*